command.

This is all I ever claimed, and nearly covers
the whole case. All of North Carolina was in
my immediate command, with General Schotield, its department commander, and his army

have effect beyond my own territorial command. General Halleck himself, in his Orders No 1,

Grant, atthough I again invite his attention to
the limits of my command and those of Gen.
Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseolegy of General Halleck's despatch to Mr.
Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his Generals to pay no heed to my orders
within the clearly-defined area of my command.
I am, &c... W. T. SHERMAN.

Major-General Commanding.
Colonel T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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Ray, Jr., Tompkin

## MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865. SECESSION WAS ABOUTION -The length of

our article of Saturday compelled us to leave it It may be asked if secession in the South

produced abolition in the North, and if the ares of the Buchanan Administration re inforced secession-as they undoubtedly didhow it came about that the Republican strength med, as shown in the State elections from 1856 to 1860? Is there not some line susistency between the premise and the couclnsion? We answer that the meoneistency is apparent, not

real, as we shall proceed to prove. once their full and natural effects in the material. the moral, or the political world. This proposition must be so evident to every thinking mind that we need do no more than barely announce it to receive assent to it. The four years of Mr. Buchauan's administration were four years of causes. During that period secession worked with a vigor and, we may say, with an insane and truculent fory that it had never before exbiblied. Its advocates believed that their opportunity was coming, and they intended to make the most of lt. They left no stone nnturned. In the language of the late William L. Yancy of Alabama, himself our of the prime leaders in the work, in whatever they did as party men, as men of the South, they "held "Southern question" he meant the dissolution of the Union and the creation of a separate een part of lt. This was the key-note to all their disunion music, which was varied to low and soft and sweet to captivate and propitiate the careless and the lukewarm, and to charm of ponents; and now swelling out in the bacic blasts of defiance and of war. They drew brilliant and gorgeous pictures of the rom the vers wal of the capitol at Washingall Mexico, Cube, and other West I din islands for the rel programme was no less magnors and nabobs, and the North and the rost of mankind as tributaries to their pride, their savagels upon the latole able grievances which the South had rustained at the hands of the evitable Yarkee, and the "Yankee Government"-a favorite expression of theirsswelling hearts no longer to submit to such opwere ru blewly taken out of their native ele-

cion as that? He who could was a base-born wretch who deserved to be turned into a codfish, salted and r. asted. Then there were the numerous of Yankee clock peddlers, Yankee kee notions generally which the secessionists were sure they never could get rid of without a separate incopen cut nationali y. It was quite true that they sent for these Yanket enthics were oppressed in them, and it was their bounden duty to right their wrongs "even la the court latter they certainly sometimes did-for the those Yankee school mistresses could if they

terrible effect, was the "personal liberty bills" of fracted the spirit of the Constitution, they were wiones to the fourh and she had just cause to complain of them. Iustead of appealing to the sense of justice of those States to act up to their constitutional obligations and trusting to did what they knew would aggravate the grievancer which they affected to feel so keenly-but which they eccretly rejpiced at as subserving their cance-in the attempt to revive the in. amous slave trade. They knew well that this under the authority of the United States Government, and for this reason they undertook it. Simultaneously their organs raised this black should be revived, with or without any law, praceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Stnmp orator declared it necessary for the proper development of the resources of the South Pamphlets were written in defense of it. Socieof the Lagislatures to reopen the trade, the laws of the United States against it to the contrary notwithstanding. This may seem extraordinary but it was done. A bill was introduced h the Legislature of Louisiana, and passed the honer house, to send to Africa for a cargo of negrees, and making an appropriation therefor! was hurried through lu most indecent have the object of its authors was to get it passed ard to set the balt in motion before the outside public should have time to consider it, and thus light up a configration throughout the Union which should reduce the giorious edifice to cirders. The bill as soon as it became known wa, greeted with such a burst of execution from tle whole conservative press of the State that the corspirators, b ld as they thought themselves, q ailed be re the indignant blast. The till was consigned to the receptacle of things

infamous and was rever again heard of. Among the coneties formed was one in Vis. slesippi of which J D. B De Bow, at one time end of the United States Cenens Bureau, and ditor of the Baw's Communercial Review, published sometimes at Charleston and sometimes at

New Orleans, was chosen President. was formed at the meeting of that celebrated peripatetic body known as the "Commercial Convention" at Vicksburg; and, s a large number of politicians attended lie ings, the I'es not nursturally began to preall at the North that the South was really def Webster's eloquence. About this time Laar's femous yacht "Wanderer" made her apmrance on the Fiorida coast, and many perns be a ved had ac'ually landed a cargo of nawe Africans in the United States. The secespoints ever, where gave out that this was so, id as the slave trade had already been re ened, it was useless they a'd longer to oppoee it. This was done for the purpose of recciling the Southern masses who, as a general ile, were biterly hostile to the scheme both pon principle and as a question of interest. The vision of 'b eding Kaness," which had res suddenly changed into a vision of slave ine from Africa loaded with victims, spoon-

of John C. Breckinridge, etc.

"What does it all mean?" exclaimed millions of voices in the North; and then the measures of the administration came np for revision, and the logic of events began to make an impression. Is it any wonder that, at length, multitudes who had steadily refused to sustain the Republicans because they believed them to be ctional, veered round and voted for the late mented President, who, but for events in the South to which we have thus briefly and imperfeetly alluded, taken in connectian with Kansas and the measures of the National Administration, would have continued to vote as they always had done before, even np to the begin-

When we take a calm and comprehensive view of the whole field of politics during the erm of Mr. Buchanan's administration, we are imost surprised, not that so many voted for Mr. Linco'n, but that more did not. The four years of causes that had rolled slowly and turtidly into the great gulf of hi tory produced startling and terrible in the South as the simultaneous discharge of a thousand park of artiliery at the dead honr of midnight

In that effect secession achieved a peculiar ort of trium; h, a triumph which It did not anthiumph of 'universal emancipation.'

The opponents of the Constitution Amendment in Kentneky continually hold up to the people the bug-bears "negro suffrage" and 'negro equality," to frighten them from ting the measure. They know and deepy feel the importance of agitating false and dious issues on the subject of slavery, to arouse opular prejudice against emancipation, their aclusive purpose being, not to prevent the incyltable freedom of the negro, but to carry the approaching Legislative and Congressional election, and, for a brief while longer, keep themselves in power. They argue, that, should the amendment be incorporated into the Fed eral Constitution, Congress will have power thereby to confer the elective franchise on the negro population in the respective States, and remove the political and social barriers which now separate the white and black races. This ction of the Amendment is wholly nnwarranted by either the word or spirit of th most able advocates of the Amoudment are em-I hatically of posed to negro suffrage, and deny will be conferred upon Congress by it. The qualifications of voters can be prescribed only by the States in which the electors respectively eside. This principle is a fundamental one, being resential to that just balance of power on the maintenance of which the Union Itself depends. This is the view already expressed with great force by the present President of the

United States, and, irrespective of party, it is held by all the prominent and Infinential men of the Middle and Western Free States, which trol, as they always will the domestic policies of the Government. There is, It Is true, through the free States, who advocate negro enffrage, but they base none of their arguments on the proposed amendment. The view ex ressed by them is a sickly, humanitarian one. without reference to any constitutional power the Constitutional Amendment will confer They would use the same arguments which they now bring to bear in favor of their detesta ble object, thench the Constitution of the United Sintes and the Constitution of each State in the Union contained a provision irrevoca denving the elective franchise to ungross. W.

cribed above can ever incorporate their views into any law of Congress. They certainly con' titutionally do so, unless three-fourths of the States should ratify an amendment to pression. There was the detestable codfish the Federal Constitution radically different from, and opposed to, the one now proposed! The silly demagogues in Kentucky, and cleement and transferred read; seasoned for gastro- where, who waste breath and labor in declaim nomic purposes down South. Could any live ing about negro equality, know that they are prejudices of the people. They know that no legislation either State or national that can be nion a social equality. The immutable ordinances of nature are against it, and there can be no question on the subject. The logical result of the argumentation of these men is that the relations of slavery alone prevert the negroes from being the social equals of white men. There are about twenty-eight

thousand slave-holders in Kentneky, according to the statistics of 1860. The remaining white Now, do there politicians hold that the non s avebol'ers, who do not enjoy the aristocratic rewith the negroes, and that theall white people of Kentucky will be placed on a social equality with the perroes when the negroes themse vas shall be ficec? The idea is as absurb as it is vulgar, and yet it springs directly and logically truth is that the Antenoment means simply, and no more than, emancipation by the States the fundamental law of the land so as to p hibit involuntary servitude, the political qualifi-

nuder the exclusive control of the States respectively in which they reside. Kentneky will never vote for n gro suffrage. nor would we have her do so under any circumstances that are likely to arise. We are emential advocate of the amendment of whom we banner of piracy. They avowed the trade have knowledge excepting a few impractical extremists of the New England States whose views can never be embodied in the laws of

the country. SHERMAN'S ARMY -That magnificent army commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, that fought and marched and marched an fought its way first from Tennessee to Savannah. and thence to Washington via Richmond, l coming to Louisville to rendezvous, preparatory, we presume, to being mustered out of service, or to wait awhile here to see waether the old vins of secession in the Southern States has nre, because there is now no war. It is over, gones, let the dead past bury its dead, and let been enthely eradicated, and requires no more doctoring in order to purify the body politic and make it health, again. A part of that arm! has already come, and other parts of it are coming. A cordial, an enthusiastic welcom to them all, officers and men, say we. That arm ', those heroes have filled full to repletion an ennning over the measure of their country's glory. The whole Republic is reconnding with the applause which their deeds have called ladeed it would be no h perbole to say that their tame bee filled the world, for thelprowess is almost as well known and appredated, it we may judge by the tone of foreign journals, on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. They have illu-trated the zenius of rerublican institutions. They have shown how citireas can forsake the pl uzh and the workshopa their country's call, and become coldiers worthy of the Republic as patient lo difficultles and as encomplaining in suffer ng as they were brave In battle and chivalric to the fallen foe after it a thousand velcomes, we repeat, to the invincible and noble army, soldlers and officers of mined upon re-opening a trade that had General W. T. Sherman and its immortal calen consumed, so to speak, in the blazing fire | er. We trust they will find their stay in the vi-

> Thurlow Weed, writing from Washingto ays: On Friday, in conversation with General py two days? He replied: It will consume two entire days to pass the army across the Long log against the enemy, with all its trains, in ordinary marching order, the line would reach

ot our national debt if indicions measures be ken for the development of the whole of our of emancipation, without allowing him a probaa, clapking their chains, uttering wild can stand eight or ten times as heavy taxation his new condition, duries, and re-presibilities btarish and dring by the score. Then came as a Briti b or French subject, for he makes the attributes we dony to the intengent lordgu

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

lately, President Johnson recognized the moderate men of North Carolina, headed b Wm. M. Holden of the Ruleigh Standard, and placed the political control of the State in their hands, giving the cold shoulder to lielper and his gang of Jacobins, his action commended it self to light thinking men of all parties, excep-It was everywhere bailed by the great mass of common sense people as a good omen, as in ilpretty distinctly the judicions course which the President intends to pursue in the great work of pacification—the only really im tant work that is now before him.

He has just followed up the blow thus adminstered to the radicals by another in the same direction, and one which promises to be still more effective for good and important in its influence upon affairs in the Southern State We allude to his recent action upon the question of negro suffrage in the South. It is unlerstood that there was, and we suppose is now, a diversity of sentiment in the Cabinet in regard to it. Several meetings were neld at which the enlject was discussed, and the last two procla- wealth founded upon the "high metallic planmations were no doubt delayed several days in confequence. Some of the members, how many delpate, and which it did not wish, the we know not, desirons of propitiating the extremists, were in favor of conferring the right

of suffrage indiscriminately nion negroe broughout the States lately in revolt, investing them at once with all the high attributes o ltizens and voters, through the power of the Federal Government. For the sake of logical consistency, if for no other reason, these gentle men should have gone a step further and declared the Constitution abolished, and State lines and State Governments obliterated, swept at one fe'll stroke out of existence as us les rubblsh, and as so many repressive lneum brai ces upon the genius of in idern radicalism Other members of the Cabinet opposed this for obvious and conclusive reasons; and th resident, as evinced by his actions, at last found It necessary to "put his foot down," and determixed to remit the whole question to the State cerned, where, and where only, it rightfull and constitutionally belongs. Every enlighter with the coudition of the Sonthern States will warmly applaud the President for this g eat step which he has taken in the right direction The opposite course would have been not only a flagrant outrage upon the Constitution, but it would have involved the South in a labyrint of confusion and everywhere retarded the work of reconciliation and the progress of peace.

Mr Johnson, from his intimate knowledge of Sonthern society, must have clearly perceived this and the conviction of the impolicy and nuter abenedity of the radical measure in question-not to speak of its violation of the Constitution-must have been overwhelming. The President, in the course he is working

out for himself in this business, will be supported, we cannot doubt, by all moderate, reasonable men of various shades of political opin ions both North and South. And this support he will need. Let the friends of the Constitution gather around him in a solid phalanx, sud support him in every just and proper measure The radicals are already mustering their forces to battle and preparing to make a furious onslangh noon him. They have manned their artiliery and Wendell Phillips has fired the first gue; and where the Commanding General leads the rank and file will follow.

At the anti-slavery Convention held in Boston on the 31st ult, Mr Phillips opened the bail in a characteristic speech, and denounced the proc lamation in respect to the 'reconstruction policy of the Administration in North Carolina as an absolute surrender of the helm of the Union into the bands of Alexander H Suphens and his co-workers," and the President as a "sycophant of Jeff Davis," and placing all who agree with him in the same category. He declared it would have been better for Grant to surrender to Lee than for the President to take the course he is pursuing in reference to North Carolina, party to regadlate the entire war debt as a tional surrender of Johnston's army. Goa meaus of radical triumph, and arowed that

vote nil God should call him home! ' l'hil.ips is the mouth-piece and orator, pre reellings of his party throughout the United States, and we may expect that his pronunciamento will be accepted unhesitatingly as its programme of war, now, as ever, against the Constitution and the Union.

It is in perfect character for Wendel Phillips' a man who has been for twenty-five years au open and avowed disuni mist, who has agalu and again boasted of not being a citizen of the United States, who has agula and again stigms. lzed the Constitution and the Union as a "covcrant with death and an agreement with heli,' to talk about "sycophauts of Jeff Davis," and the Southern people who now sustain the losses voting for a party pledged to repudiate the ua- incident to the rebellion's overthrow, and that tional debt, as a means of party triumph. It the sextiment of loyal men toward those proper sounds well, and is beautifully consistent. Din't let ne, however, full into the error of despising out the Northern States there are, doubtless this radical faction. However atrocions may exceptions to this rule, but they are too feeble be the centiments and avowals of its alvocates, they have the tenucity of bull dogs and the ferocity of tigers. Their motto has ever been like that of the secession radicals in the South, rule or min. It is borrowed from the sentiment which Milton pats into the ment a of the Prince of Pandemonium when addressing his internal peers, and is eminently worthy of its origin and anthor. We congratulate Mr. Phillips and his friends upon having so illustrious an archetype. Union, their rights and their liberties secured They will doubtless do their best to come up to

the standard of their great original. The lesne they propose has only an ludirect reference to the subject of negro suffrage in itself considered. They demand that this shall of the revolted States have but to be forces upon loyal States in the South-and all of them will soon be loval, the Govern ment itself beir g the judge-whether they wish it or net, and forced up on them at once. It ls a subject over which, confessedly, the States have exclusive control, and it cannot be taken from them without first breaking down the bar. | friend; its organization and purpose are demoriers which the Constitution has erected for the protection of the just and proper rights of the States. It cannot be resched at all by the Fed- ol all loyal men in every part of the land to eral Government without doing violence to the promulgate this fundamental idea and restore letter and spirit of the great Charter as it now stands. It cannot be adopted as a war meas- to the national authorities. Let by-gones be by and the Government is disbanding its forces. Besides, voting is not an agency of war, but a rise again in harmony with the music of the means of peace and of civil government. It Union, Carrying out this idea, we reproduce the Constitution and laws are ever silent in war -a question we do not propose to discuss-they | New York Tribune of the 27th ult: are containly not silent when the war is over. If Mr. I'bi llps and his triends ever deign to recognize the Constitution as anything more than so much waste paper, they can take this ent and crack it if they like. However they has talen an oath to support it. How then could be violate its provisions in respect to the right of the States to prescribe the quantications of voters within their limits without violating his outh, being at the time unrestrained and

effectly free to ac? The radicals may bite at this file also if they choose. But wide from the constitutional objection to forcing negro suffrage nion the States of the South, whether they wish it or not, the measure as they put it, is in lisert in the last degree ab surd. The questi n is not whether the beg-o can ever be intrusted with the ballot under any given set of circumstances. That has be n done even in the South, and without any horm; and it may and very probably will be done to perpenate in peace the authorities inseparacinity of Louisville as agreeable in all respects again. But the question is whether the negroes who, in portion of the Bonch, constitute a majority of the whole population, and who have all their lives long been slaves, chal be lustintaneonsly invested with the highest prerogatives of rivisen-? We do not allow foreign ra to acquire such prerogatives until they have | American nationality. have had time to become acquainted with the nature of our institutions and of the responsibilities they incur by becoming catizeus. Are slaves | character of the rebellion and its leading spirits. more lutelligent than they? Ought we to car fer upon the negro just metamorphosed from a stave into a free man, and at the very moment

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

twenty-one. During the latter three or four years preceding that age the white young man is nearly as capable of comprehending his dnties and the nature of republican Institutions as he is during three or four years after that Georgia to her allegiance." period. Yet in those few years preceding his ajority we don't allow him to vote. We keen

Native white men don't vote till they are

tion, were in every particular honorable and

atriotic. The agreement he entered into with

Gen. Johnston was based upon what at one

date we all understood to be President Lincoln's

plan of reconstructing civil government in the

rebellious States, as strongly indicated by his

etter to General Weltzel, commanding at R ch-

mord, authorizing him to give to the rebel

Governor of Virginia and the members of the

quitted kimself with court

billiant hero of the war.

the shallow-brained partisans who make it.

, is that of magnanimity and affection. Three

white native.

him in a state of discipline till we think he has ecome thoroughly posted as to the privileges, daties, and responsibilities growing out of the right of voting, so that he can be intrusted with it without any danger to the State. From all this the radicals propose to absolve the negro, in virtne, we presnme, of his great superi ority in intelligence, goodness, breadth and grasp of mental capacity, and intuitive perto time, as occasion enabled him to. ception of the nature and fliness of things in

general over both the white foreigner and the These Northern radicals are evidently great bilosophers, and nearly as wise in their generation as their confreres and coadjutors of the secession school of the South. What a pity all of them of both schools could not be set apart and colonized in a State by themselves so to show the world the model of a Commongency" and "golden impossibilities"—in exthat they were compelled to think so. cellent Carlylese-of transcendental illumina-

GENERAL SHERMAN. -Somewhat over a month ago, when the articles of agreement between rman and Johnston were published to the world, a certain class of newspapers, forgetting, as it seemed, the exalted integrity of the great Union General and the inestimable service he had done for the country, undertook to impair his lilustrions name and to destroy the hold he had seenred upon the popular heart. The despatches at the time from Secretary Stanton and General Haileck, which seriously imlugued not only his wisdom, but his loyalty to e nationitself, were used as the text from which a series of speeches and editorial homilles were aimed against him. It was said that General Sherman had virtually surrendered to General Johnston, that he had "fallen," that he had forfelted the confidence o the country by catering into the negotiation of a country larger than half of Europe. which occurred between the rebel leader in North Carolina and himself. We did not paripate in this vuigar abuse of the most illus rions soldier of the war, assured, as we were, that his conduct was prompted by the highest a sideration for the peace and happiness of the Union. We were confident at the same time that no words of abase from lips or pen of the partisans who were decrying the great hero could, to any serious extent, do him permanent injury. Within a few days past General Sherman's official report of his campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, with a clear state mert of his negotiations with Johnston at ynopsis of which appears in our colnmus this morning) and from it the conclusion is inevitable that his motives, authorized by dealing with these masses. what he justly conceived to be the chosen policy of President Lincoln in reference to re-construc-

heliad to bring on the revolt will accept the decision of the sword in good faith, and labor to restore fraternal feelings. Those who cannot or will not will mostly take themselves off to Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South America. will greatly rejulce at it, and no part of it more sincerely than the South. The masses of every Southern State will ic main at home, as well from choice as from ne certity. It is these we have to deal with, to

rebel Lagislature of that State a safe conduct to Richmend, that they might there assemble and re-insugnrate civil anthority in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United of them if we choose, for the reason that they St tes. This is the snm and substance of the understand ne better now than they ever did be President Johnson doubtless acted wisely in by reasonable Northern and Southern men toejective the Sherman-Johnston agreement and requiring the surrender of the rebel leader npon taken under mutual deception. Neither party the same terms that were granted to Gen. Lee. | believed that the other could keep it up longer Gen. Sherman bimself took this view of the thun six months or one year at furthest. When matter, and, therefore, when informed of the the capabilities and desperate bravery of each Prosident's action, he acquiesced in P. without a | became developed to the other the scales lell He unbinshingly connected the formation of a murmur and proceeded to exact the uncondi-Sherman, throughout the whole proceeding, We say a great stride has been made towards ability, and now, since the imputations cast upon | true and permanent friendship. Unless by a him by the heartless conduct of Stanton and narrow and Illiberal, by a groveling and re-Halleck are proved to have been unfounded, the vengeful conrec we nentralize and fritter alithis whole nation is sounding the praise of the meet The attempt made by ambitious and envious against future dangers, a powerful means of politicians to injure Gen. Sherman as a pros-

> gegulem which, far from impairing the solid promote it cusht to be resorted to, and its full fame of Geu Sherman, recoils disastronsiv upon power exhausted. There is no single lastiumentality of peace and unity that we can afford We believe that the masses of the lovel to dispense with. States know and appreciate the condition of to change the overwhelming tendency to friend ship and harmony between the sections. Pres ident Johnson largely shares the popular seuti ment, as distinctly indicated by all that he has said and done relative to the Southern masses sluce he assumed the Presidential office. The prevalent ficling is that the people, who, by base party lutrique, were precipitated into rebellion, shall be cordially welcomed back to the while the high-handed leaders who conceived and began the war it-elf shall be made to know the crusling power of the nation which they forget the past, discarding the hatreds which war and slavery have engendered that they may regaln their former peace and

prosperity under the protection of the Federa The Government has always been the people's cretic, based upon the popular heart and the general interests. It should now be the labor the affections of the hitherto rebellious masses the voice of the whole people, North and South, the following remarks from an editorial of the

Our country is again at peace-we trust for a century. We shall begin at once to repair an reconstruct, to reopen dismantied rallroadboth in population and property, over that of 1860, though half a million lives and four thou-and millions' worth of property have been de-

soured by our civil war.

But to this end it is essent! I that there be no looking buckward—no nursing of fouds—no cherishing of hareda born of our great contest. Let the law on! its ministers do their proper work; but let no man be popularly proscribed, stigmatized, or ortracised, in any section for the part he has boinc in our bygone struggle. If Unionists are to be mobbed or otherwise functed out in strongholds of rotel feeling, or it those who have been rebe's are to be thus buffeted by Union neighborhoods, we shall have no tract exec, no revival of prosperit, but gen-

The above sentiments are enlightened and patriotic. They should constitute the by-is of action throughout the States with the view of constructing an enduring popular party, the mi. sion of which shall be the maintenance of

But for the capture of the Confederate ar chives, we probably would never have known more than one half of the horrid and atrocious

Ca The Philadelphia Press says that Jeff Da-

vis, for some weeks before his capture, was as

sour as vinegar. No doubt he was, for ha

turned at last to old mother. See-leather should be abundant in the Properly. buth A vast number of hides have been to Tas a lad thing when the family tree well tanned there in the last year.

HELPS TO PACIFICATION .- It is announced that Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has been released and will return home at once "nnder a oledge to work earnestly for the restoration of

Most persons were enrprised at his arrest, and every friend to order will rejoice at his prompt release and return home. We have no doubt he will faithfully keep his pledge and keep it cheerfully and heartly. Ilis infinence will be needed and will be felt. Though a believer in the dogma of State sovereignty, he never bargained for each a despotism as the Richmond concern turned out to be, and he made such ndirect opposition to it, therefore, from time

It is due to the truth of history, however, to say that he frequently," even up to the present year, declared himself opposed to any restoration of the Union. But he was scarcely free to act. Public sentiment would not have tolerated the avowal of any other sentiment il he had entertained any other-and we do not know that he did entertain any other. He probably thought the issue aiready decided, and decided against the integrity of the Union, as multitudes of others did, and who, at the sametime, regretted

The Administration has acted wisely in sendng him home. Though the military power of the revolt has been thoroughly broken, though this is everywhere a luitted and felt throughout the South, yet the work of pacification which remains to be done is a work of Immeuse gravity and Importance, is best with varied and herenlean difficulties, and will require all the skill and wisdom, all the patience and all the appliances which the Administration can possibly bring to bear upon it. It is emphatically great work. Victory over armed, organized opposition has been achieved, but another victory is requisite before the fruits of the first our can be fully gathered, before harmony can be restored, before the white-winged messenge birds of real and abundant peace can fly to and fro between the North and the South and nestle and chirp and twiner undisturbed in the treetops, up the hill-sides, and in the green valleys must achieve the victory over the hearts of the Southern people. We want no Ireland multiplied a hundred fold, uo Venitia or llaugary or Poland in the South. Principle and patrioticu and interest alike forbid it. All the best feelings of our nature instinctively rise up to prote t against it. Some people may say it cannot be prevented. We do not believe it. Individual disentiafaction will unquestionably remain, There are some wounds which can never be healed. There will be some sonr persons who will continue nudoubtedly to broad over defeat and in filed ambition. Theirs will be exceptional cases, however. They will not represent the masses of the community; at least they will not if the Government and the North pursue a mild, indicions, generous, and conciliating policy in

Some of those spirits whose bad influence It will be a good rlidance and the country

propitiate, to make friends of, and warmer friends than they ever were before we can make fore. There has been an lumense stride made wards natual respect. The war was nudering barmony, a mighty rampart of defence pective candidate for the Presidency is unpat, of commerce, and of wealth, In the labor of i tic and vuigar. It is an effort at demareconciliation, every fair means calculated t

> The slavery question the Southern people know has been decided and they will visid gracefully to the firt of inevitable destiny which has decreed its over-brow. However much many of them may regret this, the know that it is no longer au open question I any moral question can ever be considered as definitely settled in this wor'd, then that of chattel s'avery is rettled in this egintry. B.t. therefore work If he will not work for his own support he must be compelled to. Wil any body dispute that? But how is this to be brought about? Who is to make him work ! be will not voluntarily? The power must be lodged somewhere evidently. Now the source of all power lu our Government is the people and for all domestic purposes the legitimate or gan of this power, the channel through which it flows, is the Legislature. The Legislature. of the respective States, therefore, must provide a system by which their freed negroes will be enabled to support and if possible enrich themselves, and ald in developing the rasoulces of the country. These Legislatures must of course be composed of Southern people, loval and Southern, and they must, of necessity labor in harmony with the General Government. Unless this is the case, there can be no peace, but constant wrangling and bitterness. perpetual discord and endless collisions, demanding military governments, provost marsha's, and all the paraphernalia and heavy ex-

pense of standing armles from the Rio Grande to the Atlantic. To prevent this, and to organize loval legislatures that will command the respect and confidence of the people, and secure their promise and cheerful obedience to the laws thus made. and their co-operation in the work of restoring order, elvil government, and industry when now everything is in a state of chaos, the General Government requires, among other measures of conciliation, the connsels and services of all prominent extizeus that will earnestly accept, in true faith and loyalty, the great facts of the present condition or things in the South, and will work unflaggingly to mold them into a system in baruion, with the principles of the restored Union. Among such men we recognize Governor Brewn, of Georgia, and we rejoice with unspeakable joy that the Administration has had the sagacity and good sense to call him into the service of the country. There is another man we should like to see employed in a similar service, and whose luftaence would be felt. We allude to Ex Governor and Ex Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. He is now what may be called a venerable man; but he has all the fire and vigor of youth, and, despite his erratic course, he loves his country, and, if given an opportmity, would, we doubt not, do yeoman service in Miss:ssippi and elsewhere in he restoration of that era of good feeling which every good man longs to see established.

We trust the Administration will soon recall hlm from his enforced exile in Canada, and send him rejoicing on his way to Mississippl or else where in the South as an eloquent and henceforth loyal and firm friend of the Constitution the Union, and the laws of the land.

We doubt not be would accept the mission, and accept it con amore. Am For General Lee .- It is stated that over

resting that ever occurred in the State. \$40,000 have been subscribed by the wealthy friends of General Lee in Baitimore and vicinity for the purpose of relieving him and his family from actual suffering for the common necessaries of life, caused by the confiscation of his turns out to be a gallows tree.

We find the following editorial in the isville Democrat of yesterday:

In the Lezislatine, the other day, upon a motion that white soldiers be placed in our State Instead of black, twelve radicals boldly voted their preference for the blacks over those of their own color. All the other radicals dodged the vote, and are equally and shamefully gnilty. Let the people understand it fully, and know what they are voting for in the next election. They are asked not only to vote for the Constitutional Amendment, but to express their desire that negro soldiers shall remain to enforce martial law lu the State in preference to whites. That is the policy. They believe in having negro soldiers to make arbitrary arrests, to disorganize the labor of the State, and to commit such outrages as have already disgraced the present military organization of colored soldiers in this State. Any white man who wishes for this can vote, but he is fitter to be a slave or In the Legislature, the other day, upon a m this can vote, but he is fitter to be a slave King Dahomey than an American freeman. The editorial columns of the Democrat never

contained an article more repiete with injustice

than the above. It conveys the idea that those

who voted against the Legislative resolution

mentioned in the article Itself, designed to express thereby a preference for negro troops over white troops in Kentneky, and that it is the settled policy of the Government, in the spirit of despotism, to rule the State by a negro military force, with a view to the degradation of the whites. The article of the Democrat is calculated to excite in the people of Kentucky the bitrerest hostility to the Government and the Union, and thereby Inflame the smonldering embers of the rebellion. The tendency of such embers of the rebellion. The tendency of such articles is to incite the organization of guerilla to convene and make arrangements for carry. partles in Kentneky, and, if possible, to ring about a civil war in the midst of na. The men who voted against the resolution in the Legislaturo did so, as we are positively and reliably informed, from the consideration that the Government of the United States understood its business in the management of the armies much better than the Legislature of Kentneky or the Legislature of any other State and that it could accomplish no good whatever. while it might engender hostile feelings among the people toward the Government itself. We were in Frankfort when the resolution was introduced, and we heard what are called "conservative men" express this view of the subject. although they voted for the resolution itself. The resolution was gotten up by a set of demagogues at the so-called "Conservative Can ne," headed by Powell and others, for the purpose of inflaming Kentneky, and driving the people of the State into a semi-rebel political organization. These men are anxious make an issue with the Government of the United States, cherishing as they do a Irguing hope that the sub-stratum of anther reteilion still remains, on which, within the next ten years, they may inangurate another war for a dissolution of the Union. The very same means now used in Kentucky to agitate tle people, arouse sectional feeling, and organze a party hostile to the Government were used by Yaucey, Toombs, & Co., to "fire the Southern heart" and precipitate the South luto

We will rejoice when there shall not be a Federal soldier, either white or black, in Ken tucky, when we shall not require military protection in any part of the State, but we are willing to trust the wisdom and patriotism of our national authorities to determine when the troops shall be withdrawn from our soil. They understand the situation of affairs better than we do. We repeat that the Legislative resolution which the Democrat has made the topic of comment above, was prepared and designed to reate dissatistaction with the Government amongst the people of Kentneky, and to iment of the State. There isn't a member of the Legislature who prefers negroes to white men in any capacity, and the editor of the

will be held responsible for the falthful discharge of it by the whole country. If we in Kentrcky will but patiently rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of President Johnson in his resent difficult position, we will not we are sure, regret hereafter having given to him our

Yesterday we had a conversation with a rebel Major-General, from which we gained an inright into Southern opinion on the slavers question. The distinguished officer, who has taken the amnesty oath, said, in substruce, that the rebellion was predicated upon the agitation of slavery, that that question was the chief source and strength of the revellion, and that, therefore, the destruction of the rebellion was no less than the overthrow of slavery itself. He regarded the existence of the institu der sudent upon the issue of the war, and, said he, the success of the Federal Administration is the downfall of slavery. We inferred, from the statements of this prominent ex-rebel officer, that elavery was regarded in the light above in dicated throughout the revolted States. He said that, in view of the present condition of slavery in Kentucky, he thought the happiness and prosperity of the State demanded Immediate emancipation. He thought the men who are now opposing the amendment in Kentucky were actuated by partisan views alone, regardless wholly of the enduring welfare of the Commonwealth or of the Republic.

We were exceedingly gratified when this distingnished officer assured as that the feeling now prevalent in the Southern States is emphase ically favorable to the restoration of the Uulon upon a lasting bads. The Southern peopic, who have been engaged in the war, are utterly fatigued in body and mind with military strile, and are auxions to reuew their aliegiance to the Government against which they so thoughtlessly rebelled. Our guest expressed reat cenfidence in the ability and integrity of President Johnson, but said that the death of President Lincoln was inexpressibly lamentable o the South.

We concluded, from our leterview with the ntelligent and distinguished geutleman, that the policy of reconstruction set forth b President Johnson In reference to North Carolina is wise and statesmanlike, and if pursued toward all the States will guickly result in the restoration of the entire civil authority of the

Ex. President Buchanau has written anothr letter to the N Y. Tribnae in relation to the Cincinuati Convention. It contains uo points fluterest, except that In declining the Trib upe's proffered use of its columns for him to defend himself. He says: This kind offer hould be cordially accepted; but admonished y advancing years, of which you give warnduring this period, chiefly from the proceedings of Congress and other official and reliable penments, too long for publication in the Tritune. This has not been published hitherto, because of my reluctance, for several reasons, to intrude myself upon public atten tion during the prosecution of the war now appily terminated in the suppression of the

Majer General Rousseau has been nomiated at Frankfort by a number of highly respectable gentlemen, members of both branches states Senator, to be elected by the next Larislature. We understand that it is the purpose of seneral Ronsseau to make a general canvass of the State, speaking in each county during the summer and fall, and it is desired that those who are epposed to his election next winter will bring out some one to meet him on the tump. The canvass will commence very short and it will doubtless be one of the most in

The Chleago Journal states that Secretary lace, that the Government is now ready to reame specie payments, and would do so at once would do to the business interests of the country. It is believed that a return to specie paya wid not be delayed many months

war is over and a new era of peace has begun strong inducements are being offered to encour age immigration into the hitherto rebellious Staics. Mr. Samnel J. Carter introduced the following bill into the Tennessee Legislature everal days ago, designed to promote foreign mmigration into that State. We heartily comnend the spirit and object of the measure as one of the most judicious steps that can be taken by the Tennessee Legislature. It means taken by the Tennessee Legislature. It means omething substantial, looking to the future

SECTION 1. He it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the sum of — dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of inducing immogration into this State, out of any moneys in the Treasnry not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended as herein and atter directed.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted. That a Board, composed of — persone, to be called the Commissioners of Immigration, is hereby constituted, and the members composing said Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said Board shall have all the powers indent and necessary to carry out the objects of

ing ont the purposes of this act. The said Board shall secure and embody, in the form o report or circular, or any other manner deem. the test, reliable statistics and information as ob-the resources of this state, including the facili-ties for unining, manufacturing, and the growth of leading staples or articles of consumption and commerce, the price of lands, the statistics

Sec. 4. Lie it further enacted, That the sald Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said-board shall have power to app pint agents in the city of New York, and at Galway, Bremeo, Antwerp, or at any other point, to aid in effect-ing their object, and to make the most favora-ble arrangements for cheap transportation of

en h regulations as to the payment of their drafts on said fund as the Governor and Comp-

Beard shall present a full report of their prog-ters and proceedings, including a statement of their expenditures, to the next ression of the urposes of this act, and report the sams, as rein directed.

We have placed at the head of one col amins the name of William L. Neale, of Madisen county, as a candidate for State Treasurer at the approaching Angust election. Mr. Neule has repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, and is still the representative incombent. When the war began he was a large slaveholder, but now, in the present conlition of slavery, he is an earnest advocate of ensancipation. He is weil known in the central portion of the State as a gentlem in of fine alcuts and of the highest moral character. As the representative of his county he has con-Legislature, and, if elected to the responsible office of State Treasurer, he will discharge the ections pertaining to it with great energy and fiderly. The friends of the Union throughout the State, brespective of lormer party ties, should give Mr. Neale an active and hearty support.

State Trachers' Association —Rev. Dr. D. londest, braves, and dereest when danger is seven son, Superintendent of Public Instrucmen in any capacity, and the editor of the Democrat is fully aware of the fact. If he will labor as zealously to heal the wounds of war and help our afflicted nation in its great effort to reach the condition of peace and prosperity again, as he does to excite bitter sectional feelings between free and slaveholding States, he may do Kentucky and the whole nation a glorious service.

The adoption of the resolution by our Logislature, however destrable in itself, will not in any degree influence the action of the authorities at Washington, who know their duty, and enseed are of the highest value to the people.

"Texas" THE GUERILIA -Tals notorious racile for some time, has been captured at last. He fell into the clutches of Major Wilson, the indefatigable gos-ilia-bunter. The Major had to resort to strategy to gain his point. He entered into an agreement with two guerilias-One armed Perry and Mitchell-that if they would surrender "Texus" they would be released upon taking the oath. The two consented to the bargain, and started in search of him. They found him and delivered him up to Major Wilson in Taylorsville on Sainrday. Mitchell and Berry were released, according to promise, and "Texas" brought to this city ye terday under a strong guard.

A VETERAN - Iu Nashville the other day, two ascharged soldiers were overheard talking about what constituted a veteran. One of them said he knew a veteran who had been discharged, and gave the conversation between him and the Surgeon. "How long have you been in the aimy?" "Twenty-two months." was the reply. "What army were you in?" 'Neither: I was in the hospital twenty-one mouths." were yet doing the other month?" asked the Surgeon. "I was looking for a hospital."

The War Department has issued general ders No. 101, which directs that volunteer soldiers may, if they choose, retain their arms and accourrements on paying the value thereof to the Orchance Department. The payments will be made under the regulations of the Ordnance Department to its officer or representative at the place of tunster out or at the State rendezvona where sent for payment, and the privilege telongs to those only who are honorably mustered ont and discharged.

GUERILLA ROBBERT AT PORTLAND, MO -A bard of twenty bushwhackers, under a wellknown desperado named Frank Ribitey, went into Portland, Callaway county, Mo , on Tanraday, and robbed the stores of all the money and goods they could find. They took two thonsand dollars from oue citizen. The people fired on the sconndreis, who fired at them in return. but we cannot learn that any one was killed.

HOMEWARD BOEND -The Atlanta (Ga ) Intelbrencer of May 30th says: "Another divisionthe first-of General Wilson's command, composed of the 1st Wisconsin, the 4th Indiana and the 6th Kentucky cavalry, passed through ur city on Sunday morning last, en ronte to Chattancoga, there to be mustered out of serhomes."

tain 4th Missouri cava.rv, who was wounted ad captured as a guerilla near Ky., May 10th, died in the Military Prison Flos pital in this city yesterday evening abon' four hospital, is very low, and no hopes are enter tained of his recovery. REBEL OFFICERS -Among the passengers of

rebel General Buford and staff, of General For

est's command, and Captain Todd, brother of

Mrs. Liscolu. Captain Todd is on his way to Chicago to visit Mrs. Lincoln, and expresses the ntmost sympathy for her in her sad bereave-THE OATH IN RICEMOND -The Richmond epublic save that fourteen thousand five hun-

and-surrendered.

lred and fifty-seven citizens, soldiers, and ladies ave token the oath of allegiance to the United in that alty since the 3d of April last. vriting wretched poetry upon the United tates, we hope that President Johnson will

Government for punishment The embodyment of the late Souther. Confederacy put on crinoline. The embod-

The leaders of the Trans-Mississippi reb. HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSER WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1865 army swore that they wouldn't surrender, Coloral. I had the honor to receive your let-

ter of May 25th last evening, and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by remswing that accurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most willing to chape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control, and the masters embraced in the official report to which you refer are sinished. It is but just the reacons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand on record; but in all future cases, chould any arise, I will respect the decision of General Grant, though I think it wrong. Supposing a guard has prisoners in charge, and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must INNIGRATION TO TENNESSEE. - Now that the SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT. | ter of May 25th last evening, and I hasten to OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondence and official report of General Sherman to General Grant, on the campaign of the Carolinas, is published by order of the Secretary of War in the Official Ga-

fers to the New York Times of the detailing a budget of military news, anthentleated taining a budget of War, and embracing a copy by the Secretary of War, and embracing a copy wealth and prosperity of that Commonwealth, the resources of which promise so much, not to herself alone, but to the whole country. The measure is entitled "A bill to promote and secret immigration to the State of Tennessee," and is as follows:

Secretary of War, and embracing a copy of the basis of agreement between General Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman a am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors."

The official report commences with aff drs on the lat of April, when the army was lying at

cue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners? Same of a safeguard.

So jesious is the military law to protect and maintain good fasith when pledged, that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safeguard in foreign parts. (Sée Articles of War No. 55.) For murder, areon, treason, and the highest military crimes, the punishment prescribed by law is death or some minor punishment; but for the violation of a safeguard, death and death alone, is the prescribed pensity. I instance this to litustrate how, in military stipulations to an enemy, our government commands and enforces "good fuith." In discussing this matter I would like to refer to many writters on military law, but am willing to take Halleck as the text. (30s his chapter, No. 27.) In the very first article he prefaces that "good fuith should always be observed between enemies in war, because when our faith has been pledged to him, so far as the promise extends, he ceases to be an enemy." Goldsborough, repairing the wear and tear of its recent march from Savanush, and details the military operations against Johnston to the 14th, when General Sherman received Johnton's first letter. Proceeding, he says:

I agreed to meet General Johnston in person for a general or a partial suspension of at a point intermediate between our pickets, on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the troops remained state quo. I was both willing to particular forces, but of course can only blad

and anxious thus to cor all enable Colonel Wright to finish our rail-Two bridges had to be built and twelve miles

head off or catch Johnston's army, then retreat-At noon of the day appointed I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, authoragh we had been interchanging shots constantly

is followers, and enable him to maintain his ontrol over them mult they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby aving the State of North Carolina the devasta-

done inevitably to result from turning his men-leose and unprovided on the spot, and our pur-suit across the State. He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or as-sumed to deal finally or anthoritatively in re-gard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in ref-erence.

Heado'rs Armies of the United States ) Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865. To push an aimy whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly and naworthy the trave men I led.

Insemuch as Gen, Johnston did not feel anthorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next daw at neon. I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my general officers, energy one of whom nrued me to conclude terms that might acc mplish so complete and destraole an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back poward Georgie, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or included in only by that class who show the light and the march, but are londest, bravest, and Bercest when danger is Major-General W. T. Sherman's official report of the operations of his armies in the camputen of the Carolinas, from April 1, 1895, to May 19, 1885; also a copy of my note calling his attention to that part of his report in which he speake of the necessity of maintaining his truce even at the expense of many lives, and giving him my ricus thereon, with permission to amend it, and his answer thereto.

Valve respectfully, your obedient servant, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U.S. GRANT Lientenant General.
Hos. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. GENERAL SHARMAN'S FAREWELL AD-DRESS TO HIS ARMY. The following order has just been issued:

In the Pittle, Washington, May 28, 1888. Special Field Orders No. 78.

The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defv us.

Some of you will be retained in service must further orders; and now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs.

When but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the winings cliffs of London. gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookent Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in deubt and uncertaintr, three armies had comer together from distant fleids, with separate he-

should be present, as the subjects to be discorded are of the highest value to the people. | the multiple state of the highest value to the people. | ginla Legislature to re-assemble in Richmond, by General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been flythlur to re-estab-

me to pen the memoranoum It was designed to be and so expression, as a mere "backs" for referen saw no good resson to change his

nd thought rather to manifest respect for his semony by following, after the President's each, that policy which, if living, he felt certiful Mr. Lincolu would have approved.

General Sherman also refers to his letter to be Mayor of Savanna sity of bringing the war to a close as soon as

General Sherman sa; s: General Sherman sa; s:

"I scon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the fosty-eight bours' notice, and resume healthies at the close of that time, govern ng my-elf by the substance of a desoatch then inclused dated March 3, 12 noon, at Washington, Di-triet of Columbia, from Secretary Starton to General Grant, at City Point."

Within an hour a conrier was riding from Duthan's Station toward Hillsborrough with route to General Johnston of the suspension of the trace and renewing the demand for the currender of the armies under his immediate command.

The General refers to his orders for the adsance of the army, and says: vance of the army, and sage.

"General Grant had orders from the President, through the Secretary of War, to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command. All things were in resulteness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from General Johnston, asking another interview to review negotiations.

ral Jubisson, asking another interview to review negotiations.

"General Grant not only approved, but urged me to recept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at no no fithe 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General Johnston was delayed by an accident to his main, but at 2 P. M. arrived. We then consulted concluded, and signed the final terms of callinhalton.

"These were taken by me back to Raleigh, and mitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant at Raleigh at the time."

The remainder of the report refers to the im-

The tensibler of the report refers to the Im-ortance of the surrender, the movements of is army toward Alexandria, and his own trip to the principal cities of the Carolinas and Sacannab; and discusses at length the alread lin-propriety of interference by General Halleck with his (Sherman's) orders to his subordinates Generals Thomas, Stoner

The correspondence between General Grant's esistent Adjutant General and General Sherman, and General Grant's note to the Secretary of War, transmitting General Sherman's report, we publish in fuli:

Heado'rs Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.

General: General Grant directs me to call en at the expense of many lives, is mmander of an army can control only his

wu army, and that the hostile General must nake his own arrangements with other armies etter against him. Whilst independent generals acting against a common tee would nainrally act in concert, the hereral deems that each must be the judge of his own duty, and responsible for its execution. If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. 8 BOWERS, Ass. Adj. Gen. Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding

Again, we were not to be held back by any last of the care and crossed over and fought four beaver stiles for the possession of the citadal of Allants—than the crisis of our history. A donkt still clended our fature. In the problem, and destroyed Atlants, structure of the problem, and destroyed Atlants, structure beldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Ctristmas found us at Savannah.

Waiting there only long enough to all our wagens, we again began our march, which, for peril labor, and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army: the floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahea tee, the flat quagnires of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with

Goldstoro.

From then we paused only long enough to get new ciothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, nutli we met our enemy sueing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country—as long as that enemy was deflux, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, for honger, nor coad had checked us, but when he who had fought us hard and persitetily offered submission, your General though it wroug to pursue him further, and negetilations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

ocgelarione followed which resulted, as you all know, in his entrender.

How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, to the peace which now dawns on as, must be judged by others, not by ne; but that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by these in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills the land because the war is over, and our Government stands windleated before the world by the joint stands windleated before the world by the joint

f our inheritance and choice.

By order of Maj Gen. W. T. SHRRWAN,
L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adj -Gen.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Atlanta papers of the 4th publish the

rces a few days since. It is said the slave pop-ation in that vicinity is becoming quite un-

The Macon Herald says: Major General Me-ock has been ordered to New Mexico, where e is assigned to an important position. He assed this might his place this morning en route or Nashville.

send dollars, were attacked by robbers near Washington, Gz., and robbed of two handred thoreand dollars. Ten guerillas were hung by the citizens of ias county, Ga., a few days ago. The 2d Missonri cavalry arrived here last ever-

Nambule taday, the list and 2d divisions of wilson's cavairy, under command of Colonel Minty, will start for Nashville to-morrow more

Q In the published report of your agreement there is nothing about slavery, I believe. A. There was nothing said about slavery, because it did not fall within the category of military questions, and we could not make it so. It was a local question which the President had disposed of, overriding all our action. We had to treat the slave as free because the President, our Commander-in-Chief, said he was free. For me to have renewed the onestion when that decisn was made, would have involved the absurdi-of an interior undertaking to qualify the Q. That was the reason why it was not men-

Q. That was the reason why it was not men-tioned? A. Yes, etc; enbecuently I wrote a note to Johnston, stating that I thought it would be well to mention it for political effect, when we came to draw up the final terms with precision; that note was written pending the it me my memorandum was going to Washing-ton, and before an answer had been returned. In another part of General Sherman's report, where he reproduces the points discussed in the

master-General Reagan, he says: We then discussed matters; talked about lavery, talked about everything. There was a nivered ascent that slavery was as dead as anyting could be; that it was one of the issues of he war long since determined; and even Gen. ohnston laughed at the folly of the Contederate overpment in raising nearo soldiers whereby

It is clearly seen from the above that General Sherman, in his agreement with General Johnston, regarded the complete overthrow of slavery as granted, and that the rebel Generals elves emphatically made the concession pere is, therefore, no ground for the erection of a pro-slavery party in Kentucky based upon

torrente as to cause the great heart of the n to grow sick at the very thought of strife, ow that blessed peace again smiles on our

These are the centiments of one who lived in the South during the whole of the gloomy period of the reign of terror, and who, though compelled to bow before its power, was still a true Union man at heart. He is a true representative of multitudes in the Southern States, who in what they detested. He knows the situation above expressed, we doubt not, are those which animate to-day the entire class, with perhaps Union men of the South who have all their lives been engaged in the war against secossion and disunion, battling for the Constitution and the laws amid obloquy, difficulties, and dangers which those at a safe distance from the scene of strife have no proper conception of. These are the men who now ought to be heard and their counsels heeded. They are almost to a man in favor of forbearance, of conciliation, place in their bosoms. They are ready to forget and forgive. They harbor no dark spirit of enge. With olive branches in their hands they welcome back the erring and even the guilty to the paths of peace and love from which in an evil hour they departed. They know how dreadfully all have suffered, except the head devils in the bad work, and suffering has made them placable, willing, and even anxious to cast the pall of oblivion over the past and to strike hands once more with all who are now willing in good faith to try to jour oil upon the troubled waters, to heal the ghastly wounds which the long and deadly strife has caused, and forever to banish, if possible, that bitter and baneful spirit of sectional antagonism whose fruits have proved to be the very apples of Sodom which have made the country sick

almost unto death. How sublime and beautiful is the position of those tried and true Union men of the South, and how different the spirit they manifest from that exhibited by some persons far from the fields over which the red tide of battle and woe the South except from hearsay, or the reports. often onesided or exaggerated or prejudiced, of

doctor of divinity, hailing, we believe, from one of the Northwestern cities, asking God to forgive the Government and people of the North for the sins they have committed in being so lenient, so merciful, and asking, in effect, for more blood and slanghter, for greater severity in dealing with the fallen foe, asking an eve for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and all this in the name of the Man of Sorrows and the Prince of Peace, who gave his disciples a new com- and nothing can impede our onward progress mandinent that they should not only love one mother ban love their enemies. If the imps of darkness ever hear the petitions put up to the throne of mercy, how they must have chuckled with delight at such a prayer as that. God

help and pity the poor creature who uttered it. We naturally look for such a spirit from highwaymen and desperadoes, from the Sepoys of India, from the brigands of Italy, and the banditti of Mexico, from those who rob and butcher their victims as a "Christian duty" in by-paths and lonely places, but hardly from the gentlemen in black with white cravats, our examplars and models

who profess to follow the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.

There are very few clergymen, however, we trustand believe, who are animated by such a epirit as that to which we have alluded, and but a small portion of the people of the loval States. And it is a matter of sincere and heartfelt, of profound congratulation, that the President of the United States does not. If this were not so what visions of unutterable sorrows would rise up before us, and what shadows of despair and

death would cover the Republic. The hour of victory is the bonr of magnanimity, and if we want a real peace we must use the eans to secure it.

We do not advocate unconditional amnesty and would not let the prime movers of the atro cious revolt go unpunished. These, however are few, and in dealing with them, we must not arc uch less of our passions or our prejudices, tice out less of any realings of revenge. Jushe is some. piercing, clouds with a presented and look with a the chief actors in the great conspiracy from the stand-point of a hundred years hence, if that be sible to poor human weaknes. She ought the evening of his days, and sleep with his to inquire, before passing sentence upon them,

at least before executing it, what will be the clear, cold, lrreversible verdict which History will pass upon them, and which posterity housand years hence will just fy and appland There will be neither passion, nor prejudiceor vengeance in that verdiet. And that ver dict, and that alone, will be worthy of a great people and of free institutions that have just passed successfully through the mightlest conulsions of either ancient or modern times.

While, we repeat, we would punish the chief pspirators, we would do it in such a way as o deprive them of the glory, which they doubtes now covet, of becoming martyrs. We would not bestow upon those who yet sympathize with them such an advantage or such a neans of mischlef. There is strategy even in netice, and philosophy in dealing with the Here in Kentucky we lack public men

eing courage enough to meet the leading nestions of the hour. The prevailing disposiare the awards: ion among our politicians is to submit them selves to the rule of ideas and preindices which are wholly impertiuent to the vital issues on which the future happiness and prosperity the State depend. It is the most easily demon strated proposition in the world that Kentucky as a free State will be a hundred-fold more wealthy and progressive than as a slave State but the educational prejudices of the people against emancipation are sostrong that our pubc men fear to confront them even with facts and arguments which are in themselves over whelming The idea has been lmbeded in the

Kentucky mind that "conservatism" is the life of the Union, and the people have been induced to construe conservatism into pro-slavervism. A nore radical or more fatal mistake was never made in politics. The highest, most enlightened conservatism, consists in clear, practical recognition of existing acts, and the directing of popular action in accordance with those facts Men who oppose facts, who war against destiny, are fatally deluded, and, to the whole extent of their infinence, they injure the State The true statesman always first inquires. What are the facts in the case? and then he applies the necessary principles. Now, what is the case in

Kentucky? As to the slavery system, we ailfeel

glerious opportunity to the young men of the

State who desire their names to be identified

Yesterday morning Dr. Owings, the au

hor of the resolution adopted by the Legisla-

ture requesting the President to withdraw all

and said that our editorial on the subject, in

response to a very ill-tempered article of the

injustice. As to the origin of the resolution we

had expressed the conviction, formed by us as

Frankfort, that it was instigated by the Powell-

Harney caucus, held in that city at the time.

for the purpose of creating between the people

of this State and our national authorities an

nisville Democrat did him very great

plored troops from Kentucky, called to see us,

with the future fame and glory of the Common

that it has been utterly overthrown is consequence of the mighty couvulsion through which the nation has passed. We know from the present condition of slavery, from the thousands of slaves already freed that the avetem can never be established again. This fact grylew between himself and staff and Gen. was discussed and fully conceded in the late Johnston, Breckinridge, and the rebel Postconvention between Generals Sherman and Johnston, representing respectively the two great parties in the war. Why, then, should we, prompted by an ideal conservatism, talk about maintaining slavery in Kentucky? prestion is a practical one; it concerns the material as well as the political interests of the State; and we only need men who have brain and muscle and heart enough to lead a benificent revolution, to carry the question in every county in Kentneky. The period presents

both of whom are now thorough abolitionists.

VIEWS OF THE TEUE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH -The Raleigh (N. C) Progress, referring to the means of restoring peace and order For four long years we have shed blood in

nation to grow sick at the very thought of strife, and now that bleased peace again smites on our sin-stricken land, let those who rule follow the example of the Son of Man, in the autimity of whose virtues all language is impovestished and the living light of eloquence is husbed forever, and so temper justice with mercy as to secure that Divine favor without whose watching care nations, like men, must soon fall to rice no more.

issue based upon the presence of colored troops in the midst of us. This opinion we heard fre nently expressed at Frankfort, and it was sua tained by clear indications that the caucus mentioned was designed to organize party in Kentucky thoroughly hostile to the Government of the United States, the leaders of which had chosen the Louisville Democrat a their organ. Dr. Owings informed us that he did not attend that cancus, having ascertained its true character before-hand. His resolution Representatives' Hall, without consultation were reluctantly torced out of their proper or- with others, and was offered in no party spirit. indications are good. The fiv, we are informed, first statement, especially since it greatly renow attaches to the Powell faction coughout the State. We did not have the Doctor in our mind's eve when we penned our article of yesterday, and rejoice to be asmred by him that he did not mean by his reso. lution to raise any such odious issues as the Democrat, by its incendiary article, has endeavared to thrust upon the State. We can but regard Dr. Owings as a high-toned, patriotic genman, anxious for the peace and security of the State. As to the political tendency of his resolution, however, we entertain the same opinion now that we have already expressed, and feel confirmed in It by the use which the Democrather endeavored to make of the resolution itself. The Democrat uses it now and will continue to use it to arouse the sectional prejudices of our people, and thereby promote a practically disunion party in the State.

THE TRADE OF OUR CITY.-Thanks to the reent action of our Board of Trade and the subsequent concert between our merchants, the trade of our city is presenting a very favorable aspect. Business is rapidly increasing, and that too when we are approaching midsummer, when trade is generally very dull. We are be ginning to ascertain that by putting prices at the lowest living estimate we can control much of the trade which has hitherto sought other localities. The business of our city during the month of June has never been more active than now, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and everything indicates that trade will be unusually

brisk during the entire summer. We congratulate our dealers, both wholesale and retail, that they are vicing with each other has rolled in awful surges, and who know nothing in their attempts to supply all purchasers from abroad with goods of every description, quite as low, it not lower, than they can be bought elsewhere. They have only to persevere in this course, and we shall soon secure to ourselves pick up just information enough to lead them | the trade to which the geographical position of Louisville fully entitles her.

We are now very much in need of tenements and stores to accommodate the mechanics and traders who are appearing among us to contribute to our prosperity and enable us to take our proper position among the commercial cities of our republic. Let us have the aid of the landholders, who possess large, unimproved tracts of land, and who can easily and remy neratively provide the accommodations which our increasing business now renders necessary,

The Journal thinks it unconstitutional to Our cotemporary has got into so chronic a bit of misrepresenting us, that we suppose he can't help lt, and therefore ought not to be held

ccountable for it. The Journal don't think it unconstitutional or negroes to vote. It never said so or anvthing that could be logically tortured into such sentiment. They have a perfectly constitu tional right to vote in any State that permits them to do so. Every State prescribes the qualifications of its own voters. Can the Dem-

ocrat understand that? IMPORTANT TO PERSONS WHO WERE SENT NORTH OF THE OHIO RIVER TO REMAIN DURING THE WAR.-All persons who have been sent North of the Ohio river to remain during the war, or until further orders, in making application to return to their homes, must make the application to Major James H. Cole, Post Commandant, Jeffersonville, Ind., showing upon what anthority they were sent North, and that they have sufficient means to take them to their homes, and to support themselves after getting re, and not be dependent upon the Govern-

ment for support. It is said that a review of the teachings llosophy and prophecies of the London Times respecting the struggle in this country with seon is soon to be published in England. It will consist largely of extracts from the Thunlerer, and will be a curious and exceedingly enertaining work, in which tory Ignorauce of and rejudice against the great republic will appear in very inconsistent and ridiculous attitudes.

bout to return to his native country to spend

MEETING OF THE TUBACCO GROWERS OF KRN Y-A large assembly of the representative of the tobacco interest in Kentneky, were present at the opening of the Fair vesterday morning. Quite a number of gentiemen from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee were present. After the opening of the Fair by the accomplished President of the State Agricultural Society, Colonel L. J. Bradford, the names of the

mmittee were read out, and appoluted to seats in front of the stand. On motion of Colonel Alfred Allen, Colonel Bradford was appointed Chairman, and Morris B. Nash, Secretary of a permanent organiza-

solved to call a convention of all interested in the tobacco interest, to meet on the second Wednesday in September. After a considerable debate on this subject committees were sent into the sample-room adjoining to make their awards. The following

On motion of Colonei Bradford, it was re-

Premium offered by the Louisville Hotel.

First Fremium — Silver plated Ware worth
warded to T. D. McGuire, of Ballard county. Ky
Second Premium — Silver plated Ware worth
warded to W. H. Smith, of McCracken county, I
divid. Penulum — Silver plated Ware. Premium-Silver-plated Ware ded to W. E. Welle, of Hart county, I

SHIPTING LEAF. Premium offered by the United States Hotel Premium offered by the United States Hotel. First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$100; anded to F. Anderson, of Green county, Kyrscould Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$500; as ded to J. D. Stevenson, of Ballard county, Kyrlidrd Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$25; arded to Grief Bailey, of Taylor county.

CUTTING LEAF. Premium offered by the National Hotel, Premium offered by the National 1995.
First Premium—Silver-plated Wate worth \$100; awarded to J. W. Thomas, of Owen county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$50; awarced to J. Pugan, of Bracken county, Ky.
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$25; awarded to V. Black, of Mason county, Ky.

CIGAR LEAF. Premium offered by the Louisville and Cincianati Mailboat Company. Mailboat Company.

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$75;
awarded to J. W. Ellioti, of Bracken county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$40;
awarded to Bradford & Ware, of Bracken county, Ky.
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$80;
awarded to Whipe & Noures, of Owen county, Ky. HEAD OF LEAF

Premium offered by the Louisville and Henderson Pack et Company, Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth \$125; awarded to Mis. J. W. Rutherford, of Ballard county, Ky. Premium offered by the Louisville Board of Trade, m offered by the Louisvine and worth \$135;
Premium—Sliver plated Ware worth \$135;
to R. B. Warfield, of Ballard county, Ky.
Silver-plated Ware worth \$50; Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$50; awarded to W. H. Penn, of Ballard county.
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$25; awarded to F. Goldberry, of Bracken county, Ky.

BEST FIVE BOGSHEADS LEAF.

Premtume offered by the Kentucky State Agricultura Society.

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$160; awarded to J. Deeds, of Todd county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$50; awarded to T. J Braine, of Christian county, Ky.
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth awarded to T. D. McGuitc, of Ballard county, Ky.

BEST THREE HOGSHEADS LEAF. me offered by the Mississippl and Ohio Transp tation Company, First Preminus—Biver-plated Ware worth awarded to Whipe & Nourse, of Owen county, Ky. Second Hennium—Biver-plated Ware worth \$40; awarded so J. D. Walker, of Ballard county, Ky. Third Preminus—Biver-plated Ware worth \$90; awarded to J. G. Dillworth, of Ballard county, Ky.

Preminm-Silver Goblet worth 20; awarded to W. E. Vella, of Hart county, Ry. OLD CUTTING LEAF.

Premiums offered by the Missiselppi Transportation
Company.

Kentucky.
Second Premlum—Silver-plated Ware worth \$5
awarded to Bradford & Ware, of Bracken county, Ky. The State Board appointed Messrs. J. S. Drane, L. Young, and J. B. O'Bannon, a committee to arrange preminms with the Jefferson County Association, which is to meet on Mon-

day next. CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIANA -Says the Vincennes Eun: 'Crops in this locality look remarkabiy promising. Wheat, oats, and barley are particularly fine, and large yields are confideutiv autlcipated. Corn ls somewhat backward, but there is ample time for it to come ont, and farmers are generally hopeful."

Says the Jeffersonian: "The farmers have een very busy planting corn during this week. The great majority of them are now through with this process. Wheat harvest will soon be here. The wet weather has damaged a great deal of the wheat, and there will hardly be an average crop in Johnson county the present

Savs the Delphi Times: "The prospect of the hav crop is said by the farmers to be exceedhe says, was drawn by him from his seat in the ingly flattering. No really correct idea of the of free white laborers into her borders, and incorn crop can yet be arrived at, but the present fueling new vigor into all her industrial chanfearful ravages in some sections. The prospect lieves Dr. Owings from the edinm which for a fine crop of fruit was never better. Potasplendid."

> STATE FAIR. -At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Agricultural Society, held vesterday in this city, it was resolved t hold a fair, on the second Tuesday in Septem ber next (it being the 12th), on the Fair ounds near this city. A liberal and extended list of premiums will be published in a few days. From the spirit manifested by the Board Directors, and the ample arrangement which will be made, we may confidently predict that our State Fair will be not only the largest, but most interesting ever held in the State.

> We should like the Journal to Inform us this Constitutional Amendment passes, which that paper now advocates, what hinder Congress from passing a bill forbi-any distinction to be made by the States in laws and Constitutions on account of co

> And we should like to have the Democrat inorm us "what is to hinder Congress from passing a till forbidding any distluction to be made ecount of color" if this Constitutional Amend.

ment don't pass? Hon. Wm. Sampson, of Glasgow, is a can lidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in lace of Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, lately addressed out of office by the Legislature. Mr. Sampson is e Senator incumbent from Barren county. He has long been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Green river portion of Kentucky. and we think him qualified in an eminent deeree for the high office to which he aspires He is and has always been a loyal man, and the riends of the Union can cordially support him throughout the State.

One set of ideas don't last more than Our neighbor evidently judges by experieuc [For the Louisville Journal.]

REMOVAL OF HON. JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, tww.thirds of each House concurring therein, presented the following address to the Governor, which is ordered to be spread at large upon the Executive Jonnal, viz:

Address to the Governor requesting him to remove from office Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this Commonwealth.

To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Ky:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and Honse of Representatives, each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the lion Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reason:

That the said Bullitt has vacated his office by absenting himself from the sittings of said Contraind from this State, and having taken up his residence within the territory of a foreign Government.

By aker of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

Speaker of the Senate.

Thereupon the Governor made the following order, viz:

Pursnat to the foregoing address, which is REMOVAL OF HON. JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

Thereupou the Governor made the following order, viz:
Tursuant to the foregoing address, which is hereby approved, and in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Kentucky, Art. 4, Sec. 3, I, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby remove Hon. Joehua F. Buillit, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, chosen for the (3d) third appellate District, from office, and do hereby order and declare the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, in aud for the third Appellate District of Kentucky acated by the removal aforesaid of Hon. Joehua F. Built from office, in accordance with the Constitution of Kentucky and pursuant to the address aforesaid of the General Assembly of Kentucky; two-thirds of each House having concurred therein. Given under my hand at Executive Office, in he City of Frankfort. Ky., this 3d day of June L. D., 1865. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

L. VANWINKLE. Secretary of State. Which being entered noon the Executive journal, a copy thereof is ordered to be for warded to Hon. J. F. Bullitt, at Autherstaburg lanada, and one to be sent to the Public Prin

Governor of Kentucky.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

the barden of Mr. Caihoun's iachrymale? The THE LEGISLATIVE CANVASS .- The canvass for weakness of the Sonth and the great dauger he election of our Representatives in the next that the rich and powerful North would ove Legislature has begun. Questions of great imwheim and destroy her institutions. Hence, that she must separate from the North and erect portance to Kentneky will be involved in that lection the result of which must deeply affect an independent government for her own protecof only the tone of political parties in future. tion. Piaced in the crucibie of stern logic, this but the very fate of the Commouwcalth itself. "and nothing more" is the residuum that is left. Political sentiment in this country is controlled Now, what made the South weak and less populous audiess powerful thau the North? Not sure. chiefly by events which make and direct the nation's progress, and this war, in unfolding its y the want of rich soil or extended territory mighty issues, has naturally produced great or mineral resources or navigable rivers or anges in the popular mind. To lose sight of narbors, not the want of any natural advantages. She had all these in abandance and these changes, or to deny their true significance. to a greater extent than the North had. She is to oppose inevitable destiny, and no wise had access to the markets of the world in compublicist, having the common weal in view, can fail to perceive them and adapt his conduct to mon with New England, New York, and Penusylvania, and she could grow the great staples, their just demands. Trammelied by party ties, otton, rice, and sugar, which they could not. or blinded by prejudice, some may disregard Why, then, we ask again, did she not keep the new and pressing exigencies raised by the pace with and far outstrip the North in the race perilons ordeal of war, but they will be utterly for wealth, population, influence, power? Oh, weit from their positions at last by that imshe didn't have the henefits of Earopean immipetuons current of events which is bearing the gration. Foreigners would not come to the nation on to a higher and better fate than they South, and therefore she couldn't develop her have yet conceived. When public leaders stand great resources. Why not? She didn't have above the people, or ambitiously advance bethe vessels to bring them. Why couldn't she youd the needed measures of the honr, we may have them? She hadu't the mechanics or the tiv question either their integrity or their capital to build them. Why didn't she have wisdom: but when a given measure, arising them? What prevented? There is no escapfrom a long series of events, is demanded and ing the conclusion to which facts and logic in upheld by the popular will and heart, we may exorably lead. If the South possessed origisafely dispense with fear, not doubting that its result will be fruitful of honor and giory to the nally every natural advantage which the North did-and we suppose no man in his senses will nation. Such is the process by which a great people advance from one era of their history deny this-then the causes of her weakness must have been artificial, something in her nto another. society and civil institutions, in her philosophy and principles, since an effect cannot exist without a cause. If any flaw can be detected in

this reasoning we should like to have it pointed

Now the only primary and essential difference

between Northern and Southern society grew ont

of the institution of siavery-we mean of course

after the Northern States had atolished the iu-

stitution within their limits. Randoiph's and

Calhoun's philosophy rose naturally from this

difference between free and slave labor, and this

hem governed the South. The followers of

anufactures; hence, sullenness and alienation.

mportant cities, reacting upon the agricultural

which they have just passed.

our neighbor says:

ciored troops from Kentucky. Just as we

anticipated, he is endeavoring to make that

our rulers know better than we do, and, there

of the State, and the Legislature would be un

nor more rapidiv than it is being done. The

We deprecate all the aunoyances arising from

n Kentucky, and we will do any reasonable

tucky that we should not annoy President John-

CHAMP FERGUSON.-The Nashville Press and

Times has learned of another of this ferocious

outlaw's bloody deeds. Lieut, Smith, of Bur-

oridge's command, was wounded in the raid on

the Salt Works, and was lying in the hospital

Champ Ferguson and his murderous band came

that way, and the leader shot several slaves who

were in the Federal service. He rushed into the

Prof. Longly, who was in the college at that

s needed to accompilsh lt.

Federal Government, not to have said so.

Little importance should now be attached to old party lines when they conflict with policies which are imperatively required by the changes produced by war. Those changes themselves were inevitable, and they must be mot by timely legislation. The crisis demands living, active men, who, recognizing facts as they stand, have the heart and brain and muscle to grapple bravely with the perils around us. Fundamentai principles are as valuable now as they ever were, and can never be expunged from the statesman's mannel, but political fossiis are nuisances in the broad field of progress now opening before us.

these men of course became embued with their The next Legislature of Kentucky will be respirit and sustained their doctrines. Siavery being in the South, foreign immigration sought aired to ratify or reject the Constitutional Amendment lately proposed by Congress to the Northern and shuned Southern shores. The several States. Linked as the measure is with North became more populous and went to an immense interest in the State, its importance manufacturing, and was in favor of protecting is peculiar and vital. The last Legislature reher manufactures by duties iaid upon foreign ected the amendment chiefly for the reason that competitive products. The South fell rapidly its discussion before the people was deemed best behind in population compared with the North. under the circumstances. We advised the Leghad no means of manufacturing, was excinislature to adopt it at once, but the policy of sively agricultural, had to bny all mannfactured submitting it to the popular will as expressed goods, wanted the cheapest market, and was by the ballot may have been wiser. We are therefore in favor of free trade. Hence, the ure at least that the measure can lose none of war of the sections, hence, denunciations of ts merit or strength in being fairly presented to Northern mannfacturers and the duties to proteet them, hence, Randolph wished to kick the the people. Slavery has, for good or for evileceived a fatal shock in Kentucky, as in every sheep, and Calhonn wanted to nullify the laws of Congress if they imposed duties on foreign other State where it exists. The war has swept away its foundation and security, and its lingerand hence Southern politicians devoted their ing remains are to us a nnisauce and an attention to politics exclusively, and huried their lnjury. We may accept it as an axiom that wise legislation requires a settled and dofianathemas at Northern prosperity and power, innite condition of affairs. We are sadiy in stead of adopting the same means that the North had done and was doing to produce that prosperneed of such a condition in Kentucky. When ity and power. Those means were open to the the status of the negroes within our limits shall South as to the North; one appropriated them, the be determined, we can proceed with clear-sightedness to appropriate legislation; and the sooner we reach this point the better in all respects them, and abused the North because she had adopted them, and had consequently become for the peace and prosperity of the State. The rich and strong both in wealth and numbers. ratification of the Amendment appears to us as the speediest and best mode, and, ludeed, the The resources of the North were, therefore, deonly mode at present of attaining this coveted veloped, manufactures cstablished, towns sprung up in the wilderness and soon became result. In the approaching legislative canvass, the friends of the Ameudment should choose as their candidates strong and carnest men who will fearlessly meet the question. In every itnated, thus slimulating every department of industry, creating individual, and, therefore, county of the State, ict the subject be discussed aggregate wealth in the said States, and in all its bearings, and we think that no man engmenting, consequently, their power and inwho appreciates the real condition of affairs

luence in the Government, and the number of will hesitate to declare his support of the representatives in Congress to which such num Amendment. The time is near at hand when bers entitled them. slavery, as an institution, will be extinguished We ask the attention of the people of Kenthroughout this continent. That result is clearncky to these great and indisputable facts and ly inevitable now, do what we may for it or the reasoning growing out of them. They are against it. The Institution, in its present fragnore interesting to the people of this State mentary condition, can no longer benefit Kenthan to those of any other, since in this State tucky its removal in name, as well as in fact, aione does the institution of slavery technically will elevate the State, inviting the immigration yet exist. Everywhere else it has been overtown by authority. Here it is gravely propered, in the face of such facts as we have stated, nels. This is no party question; it is one of practical and immediate expediency, and ever to make an effort still to retain it! It cannot citizen of the State who allows his actions to be be done; but the attempt to do lt, like the atcontrolled by traditional prejudice against tempt to dissolve the Union, will be disastrous emancipation will show himself blinded to the in many ways, and will keep back the State true interests of Kentucky. It matters little, uselessly in her natural career of progress, and therefore, which of the old political parties a vex and impoverish her citizens to no purpose. man has been identified with: past associations The specious appeals made to their prejudices should not affect his opinions and action on this and passions are not very complimentary to

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT .- The Petersbu (Va.) News of a late date makes the following aggestive statement:

this whole commonwealth there is not a in this whole commonwealth there is not, as as we know, a glass factory, a button factor, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactor of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain tery, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin maine, an agricultural implement factory, a woulactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a tory wherin a single article of printer's use de, a brewery, a calico print factory, ock factory, a linen factory, a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work.

And this, too, in the great State of Virginia, in which was the first English settlement in America, the "mother of States and of Statesmen," the home of Washington and Jefferson, of Madison and Marshall, the proud old Commonwcalth that has been living upon its great by the States in their laws and Constitutions on pames, digesting politics and boasting of its first families until it has become so feeble that there

are none so poor as to do lt revereuce. Virginia contained before the war more than ixty-one thousand square miles, and was the largest of the old States. Her soil was originally rich, and much of it is so now, and her climate is genial and healthy. She has an abundance of water-power, various streams navigable for light craft, and extensive mineral resources. There was no State more favorably situated at the time of the Revolution, none that had a resentatives ln Congress upon a certain occa mon with other manufacturing communities snits are now seen and felt in the dismember

> aplated only to denounce and hold up to rid-Large quantities of cotton and tobacce are being brought to light at Montgomery, Ala It may be said, perhaps, that the present pov ty and miseries of Virginia, in common with hose of the South generally, have been caused y the war, and are not chargeable to the phl-

son on the subject.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR YOUNG MEN WILL ARE what primarily produced the war? What was ABOUT EMBARKING IN BUSINESS -We notice that a great many novices in business are about enering the arena of trade to seek their share of the profits which a legitimate avocation will afford. Some of these require a few words of advice in order that they may start properly in the world, and that their labors may not be fruit

And first, let us remind this class that they must not expect, at the outset, to compete sne sefully for a large trade with our long estabished houses. Capital the re-ult of the labors of many years, has lts advantages, which canot at once be overcome by young aspirants for mercantile snecess.

Trade, like everthing else, must be learned before it can be made profitable. Take two firms just embarking in business; the one with large capital and the other with but small means. The chance of success is in favor of the latter firm. It takes some little time to become versed in the quality of goods, as well as in the peculiarity and solvency of purchasers. The new &m which has a large capital, either owned or borrowed, is tempted to extend credits to its customers far beyond the bounds of prudence, in order to rival those firms which have been long established. In such a race li is almost certain to be unsuccessful, for the oider firms will throw over to the younger one those only whose solvency is doubtful. Such customers are an hindrance to the new firm. because they lock up its assets and prevent their se. It may be sald that the proreceived from these customers can be negotiated at bank and the avails reinvested by the

To a certain extent, and in good times, this may do. But the temptation is very strong for young business men to extend their busine when it is paying even an apparent profit. If therefore, they rely, in any great measure, upon bank accommodations, they will find that when periods of stringency occur, they will have to take up many of the notes of their customers which the latter will be nnable to pay, and the consequence will be that their apparent profits will be consumed in the shape of extra interes brokerage, &c.

system and the principles that were born of Our successful business men have generall mmenced with small means. They have been obliged to learn the character of the articles in which they dealt, to content themselves with maller profits than those charged by larger houses, and to collect their bills promptly. By hese means, added to natiring economy, their offers have been filled and they have attained a standing in the mercantile community which ouid be secured only by progressive steps.

"Hasten slowly," should be the motto of c ery young merchant. As he becomes acquain d with the quality of the articles in which he cals, with the laws which govern the advance and decline of those articles, with the peculiar ties of his customers, and the prospective de mand for his merchandise, he may saiely extend his business and enter luto a larger competition

with the mcrcautile community. Another difficulty exists among our your people which should be sedulously guarded against. We mean the employment of capital in outside matters which should be devoted to active business. Too many wish to start in splendid establishment, the adornment of which absorbs one half their means. Such exterior embellishments may do very well for old firms pollticians of the other opposed them, ridiculed which can easily spare the money therefor from their business. But it is folly, approaching to madness, for young men, just setting ont in life, to emulate such extravagance. It may pay in a very few cases, but in most of them it is fatal.

The young business man must base his sno cess upon the goodness of his merchandise, his attention to his customers, and the cheapness of his goods. It he pays too large a rent, as he must do if he opens a splendid establishment, he wili so far encroach upon his means as not to be able to enter the market with the cash wherewith to make his purchases. In such case, his more favored competitors, who have the money, will be able to underbuy, and, of course, to undersell him: and if his goods are higher priced than those of his rivals, it follows that he must put up with a very limited trale. and that too from customers which are not of the best sort. Our young men will find these suggestions worthy of consideration, and their adeption may save them from mercantile ship-

I he lately rebellions States now present a most inviting field to the genins, skill, industry, and wealth of the country. With a rapidity greatly exceeding any former expectation, the people of those States are settling again into the condition of peace and exerting themselves to repair all injuries resulting from the war. The South possesses great recuperative power which will soon prove more than equal to the losses sustained within the last four years, and, after a comparatively brief period, the people their intelligence or their judgments, and are there will resilve more than their old pros very much like those which the secessionists perity. Since the close of hostilities, large addressed, before the war, to the Southern public meetings have been held in many porpeople to bring on the dire calamities through tions of the South to consider the new situation of affairs produced by events of war, and, on Our neighbor the Democrat is disposed each occasion, the clearest practical views have o agitate Dr. Owings's Legislative resolution been expressed as to the course to be adopted calling upon President Johnson to remove the to place the Sonth fairly upon her feet again. The masses seem disposed to adapt themselves as speedily as possible to luevitable destiny, resolution a strong point in the present canvas. making the best of circumstances about them. But little disposition appears to quarrel or mur-In the course of his article yesterday morning mnr over the destruction of slavery, which was generally regarded as a foregone conclusion We should like to know what we have gained by putting down a rebellion, if we have lost the right to petitlou rulers, to remoustrate and con-demn what is wroug? If we must assume that from the downfail of rebel power. Turning their faces to the future, radiant with the snn of a new era, the people are seeking to identify

ore, it is impertinent to speak. We affirm that intion expresses the wish of nine-tenths bie tendency of events by which the nation is to be disenthralled from old prejudices and broken rne to their constituents, and natrue to the Now, we do not understand that any attempt The war has carried desolation into many por has been made here in Kentneky to dany "the tions of the South, but the strong, healthy im right to petition rulers, to remoustrate and conpulse now being diffused will soon gather no demn what is wrong?" On the contrary, ai the fragments of society and re-establish those men, regardless of party associations, emphatically assert that right, fundamental as it is in at last a more enduring prosperity than the Southern States have ever enjoyed. Those our free system of government. We are not, however, willing to concede, that the presence States are yet but poorly developed. They of colored troops in Kentucky is a "wrong" so pessess resources of wealth as yet untonched by long as Federal military forces, of which they the hands of enterprise and skill. A great war are a part, continue within our limits by anthorbrings ont new forces, and, now that our civil struggle is over, a wonderful impetus is to revlty of the President of the United States, who is the commander-in-chief of all the national pintionize the social, political, and material armics. We know that Dr. Owings's resolution condition of the South, which will rapldly will not affect the action of President Johnson bring to in any degree, and, such being the case, we greatness so long concealed within her bosom. New energy will be given to the cause of edn have taken the ground that it could do Kentucky no good, while it tended to create an cation, the spirit of nationality will dispei the nnnecessary issue on the subject between the mists of secession and nullification, and the in-President and our people, who are thereby spiring touch of free labor, taking the place of the siavery system, will unfold a thousand hidmade to believe that a great wrong is being vilfully perpetrated upon them. The resolution den sources of power from which the masses may "express the wishes of nine-tenths of the have been excluded by the concentrated wealth State," but from the fact only that "nine-tenths of the few. of the State" are anxious that all troops shall

be withdrawn from the midst of them. We shall rejoice when all our armies, excepting the necessary regular army, shall be disbanded and sent to the walks of civil life, but we know that that thing can't be done immediately, work is an immense one, and considerable time the presence of either colored or white troops act in our power to remove them. But the remedial acts must be done under the policy of the President, and not ln antagonism with it. When the proper time shail come, and it will come shortly, President Johnson will no doubt withdraw all Federal troops from Kentucky. Let us be a little patient, therefore. We should not so soon after the cassation of the gigantic war through which the country has passed. It will take much time and labor to "wind np" the armles, and in the mean time it is best for Ken-

hink, that General Lee is to be indicted and tried for treason. We cannot believe the report, because such an action against General Lee by United States authority would be in utter violation of the articles of surrender which he, as commander of the rebei army of North Virat Emory and Henry College, utterly helpless. | ginia, accepted from General Grant. The faith of the nation was sacredly pledged by those articles, and they amply protect him and all who observe them from any such disturbance hospital and deliberately killed Lieut, Smith, by our authorities, either civil or military. The bllowing article of the surrender is very clear: Each officer and man will be allowed to re-nra to their homes, not to be disturbed by laited States authority so long as they observe

> We trust that the authorities of the United states will scrupulously uphold every article of the agreement between Grant and Lce, A vlo-

"When they are all made free!" He does not know that the President of the United States long ago issued a proclamation deciaring them thenceforth and forever free throughout the Sonthern States, except in certain specified districts, or if he knows this he regards it as null and void. Though this proclamation was isened by President Lincoln, and has been fully indorsed by President Johnson, though it is to-day in process of practical execution in all the States to which it applied, though orders to this effect have been formally issened by military commanders in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, etc., yet this caudidate for Congress in Kentneky treats the whole question as if no such prociamation and orders had even been promulgated, precisely as if no war had been raging for the last four years, and as if slavery throughout the South were in exactly the same condition that it was in before the war begau. He coolly treats the whole proceedings of the Government upon this question, backe as they have been by Congress and the verdict of the people, as of no effect whatever. What does he propose to do about it? Nullify the entire acts of the Government in both the executive and legislative departments? If so, how is he going to make the nullification effective? Does he propose to raise again the standard of revolt in Kentneky, and marshal his friends in battle array against the National authorities, or does he innocently suppose that those anthoritles will, at his demand, recede from the position they have solemniy taken upon this question? The stand the opponents of the Contitutional Amendment in this State are taking ls most extraordinary, when the facts of the case are duly considered. Do they wish to make a direct issue with the General Govern. ment and all of the other States in the Union, and again involve Kentneky ln a bloody and devastating war? If not, what do they mean? What is the significance of their attitude? What practical measure do they propose? What do they intend to do? Let us briefly analyze the condition of the question as t now exists. The President of the United States issued his proclamation declaring slavery forever abolished in all the States of the Union where it then existed, except in certain States and parts of States mentioned. Kentucky being in the latter category. Will the opponents of the amendment deny this? That proclamation was reduced to practice wherever the victorious armies of the United States went, and the

Government, through its agents, is still carrying t into effect. Will this be denied? Subsenently, in order to cover the ground cepted in the proclamation, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed in Congress and passed that body by the requisite majority of two-thirds forever prohibiting slavery within the United States. This amendment has now been ratified by twenty-two States. New Hampshire, Iowa, California, and Oregon have not yet taken action upon lt. That they will ratify it admits of not the shadow of a donbt. The Legislature of New Hampshire has just met, and in a day or two we shall hear of th ratification of the amendment. The other three States named will follow suit in due season that is, as soon as their Legislatures meet. The will make twenty-six States adopting the proposed amendment. There are thirty-six States now in the Union, three-fourths of which.

or twenty-seven, are necessary to make the

"land Kentucky would make the twenty-seventh State. But the opponents of the amendment seem to think that if it be defeated in this State i will thereby fall to become a part of the Constl tntlon, and therefore of no effect. Now, thi idea is atterive and absolutely faliacious. The rejection of the amendment in Kentncky will not make the least difference as to its finai success. That is beyond any contingency that can organizing loyal Legislatures in the different Southern State-? And does not every man know principles in harmony with those adopted by the last Administration of the General Government and continued by the present Administration? In Virginia the State government is already in working order, to some extent, under Governor Picrpont, and initiatory steps to the same end have been taken in North Carolina, Wm. M Holden having been appointed Military Govern-or. It will not be long before an election will be held for State officers when the whole civil government of the Commonwealth will be fully re stored as in days gone by. What is in process accomplished also in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida. There are persons from all, or nearly all, those

ganize governments in them; and it cannot be long before in each case this will be fully accomplished. Now, who doubts that, in every one of these Common wealths, the Constitution al amendment will be adopted by its loval Legtheir interests and themselves with the irresistiislature? We think it highly probable that in Virginia it will be ratified before the meeting of our next Legislature, and perhaps in North while the other States will be moving along Carolina likewise, so that, as soon as it shall have been done by Iowa, California, and Oregon-upon the meeting of their respective Legislatures-It will have become a part of the Constitution of the United States without any reference to the conrse Kentneky may take n on the subject, and, therefore, be imperatively binding upon every one of the thirty-six States of the Union. When this is effected, the President will isene his proclamation announcing the fact, and deciaring the amendment a part of the organic law of the land, to be respected and obeyed accordingly, "any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In this case the shacklight all the elements of les will instautaneously fall from the limbs of every slave in Kentncky, and, if necessary, the President would send a military force into the State to enforce the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. It would be his sworn duty to do this. He would have no option in the matter; and we presume there is no

In every city of the hitherto rebeilions State able newspapers have aiready been established, which are devoted to the discussion not so much of polities as agitated by demagogues and office-seekers as to the immediate, substantial welfare of the South. They are inculcating a sound, enlightened, popular sentiment, daily urging the inestimable advantages of the a majority to the Legislature who are against are proverbially fond of "Ole Virginny." We Union, seeking to remove that sectional animostly which gave birth to the war itself, and they intend to resist it by force? Do they in- go back. Manifestly they wont come from pointing to those great interests which, tend to get up another revolt? Do they intend that quarter. They will all be wanted in Arkanwhen properly developed, will make the Southern States, more than ever, a powerful and glorious part of the nation. Thus instructed, the people are opening their eyes as they have never done before, and inviting capital and labor from the Northern States to assist in the country upon the cheering prospect presented. It strengthens our confidence that the spirit of fraternity is at work, and that it will soon heal the bleeding wounds of war, and reunite the oid ligaments of the Union ln an everasting bond. galt has been reported, not reliably, we

lation of them would be utterly disgraceful. diers have been struck by it.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865. THE NEGRO QUESTION .- The opponents of the Constitutional amendment in this State appear oblivious of the plainest facts. Their eyes eeem firmly closed, and they either cannot or will not see what is as clear as the midday sun to all the rest of the country. One of the candidates for Congress that they have brought forward, referring in a late speech to the general negro question, held such language as this: "I oppose this new reconstruction system. What s to be done with these poor negroes when they are all made free?"

Committee on Resolutions and Mr. John H. Harney, of the Democrat, was appointed as permanent Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new party. As a party platform the caucus adopted a series of resolutions which, as a general thing, are of unexceptionable character, embodying, as they do, many abstract expressions as to personal liberty and the value of the Constitution and the Union. The burden of the cancus, however, was the Constitution al Amendment, which is characterized in term of gross misrepresentation of the nature and jurpose of the measure itself. These so called conservatives pretend that they are go ing to make a political fight in Kentucky for the sake alone of principle, and they hold that opposition to the amendment is the grand essential of the hour. If, say they, we recognize the fact, however indisputable it is, that slavery has been effectually destroyed, not only in the iately rebellious States, but in Kentucky, the negroeswill become our social and political equals, our civil Constitutions, both State and Federal, will be overthrown, and we had as well sacrifice at once "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." They call themselves Conservatives but they are nothing more nor less than radical political fogies, who are evidently ignoraut of the graud progressive movements by which the nation is evolving its spiendid destina as a free, enlightened, and mighty empire. See how badly posted they are in the current events of the day. Opposed as they are to the emancipation of slavery or to the removal from the midst of us of its broken and useless re mains, yet they have fully indorsed the agreement made by Gen. Sherman with Gen. John ston. Poweii & Co. are either ignorant of the whole character of the "agreement" between Sherman and Johnston, or they have wilfully undertaken to create an issue out of nothing to be bolstered up by the illustrious name of General Sherman. The seventh resolution adopted by the caucus is as follows: adopted by the caucus is as follows:

7. That in view of the fact that the war is now virtually ended, we are in favor of the excrete of a liberal, kind, and conciliatory policy toward those who have been in arms against the Government, in order that the Union may be harmonionsly and fraternally preserved, and that good feeling and condence may once more prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that, in the judgment of this meeting, the agreement made by General Sher-

meeting, the agreement made by General Sherman with General Johnston contained propositions wisely adapted to restore speedily the peace and harmony of the Union; to preserve the just anthority of the Federal Government, the republicanism of the States—and was in trict accordance with the true theory of the The purpose of the so-called Conservatives heing to fortify themselves on the slavery quesimportant to know what Gen. Sherman's construction of that agreement is. Within the last three weeks the distinguished hero and pacificator has published his official report of his last campaign, in which occurs a fu'll account of his interviews with Generals Johnston and Breckingidge, which resulted in the "agreement" under consideration. In the course of

THE SO-CALLED CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The people of Kentucky have already learned

that, in pursuance of a secret circular, signed

by Mesers. Dudley, Kincald, Buckner, and others,

and addressed to gentlemen in various portions

of the State, a caucus was held in the city of

Frankfort several weeks ago for the purpose of

effecting a new party organization, under the

anti slavery Constitutional Amendment. Mr.

lead of Hen. L. W. Powell, in opposition to the

Powell acted in the caucus as Chairman of the

his report he says: We then discussed matters; talked about ery, talked about everything. There was a versal assent that slavery was as dead as thing could be; that it was one of the iss of the war long since determined; and ever Gen. Johnston laughed at the fully of tue Con told them slavery had been treated by used in-titution, first by one class of men in the initiation of the war, and then from the oin, and finally by the ascent of all partie

The foregoing is very explicit, clearly exhibiting General Sherman's and Gen. Johnston's p:esent view of the slavery question. The General when he appeared before the Comdays since, settled the point even more fully than is done in the preceding extract. The fol lowing questions were asked and answers

given: cees. That is teyond any contingency that can be conceived of. Does not every intelligent man in Kentucky or anywhere else know that the Government is now engaged in the work of the Government is now engaged in the work of ary questions, and we could not make it s t was a local question which the President lisposed of, overriding all our action. We that these Legislatures will be organized upon to treat the slave as free because the Preur Commander-in-Chief, said he was free. F me to have renewed the question when that

me to have renewed the question when that decision was made would have involved the absurdity of an inferior undertaking to qualify
the works of his superior.

Q —That was the reason why it was not mentioned? A —Yes, sir. Subsequently I wrote a
note to Johnston, stating that I thought it
would be well to mention it for political effect
when we came to draw up the flual terms with
precision. That note was written pending the
time my memorandny was going to Washing. ime my memorandum was going to Washin ton, and before an answer had been returned Thus we see that General Sherman has fully interpreted his agreement with Johnston as of being done in these two States will soon be taking for granted that there should be no further controversy on the slavery question, that h treated "the slave as free because the President, our Commander-in-Chief, said he was free.' States now in Washington for the purpose of General Sherman's report relative to that agree obtaining authority from the Executive to or- ment is an essential part of the agreement itself. The official report of Gen. Sherman has utteriy swept away the foundation stone of the so-called conservative party in Kentncky. Ali the lately insurrectionary States are to be soon restored to their practical relations with the Government as free States. Kentncky will then be left alone to fight for the name of slavery,

peacefully and prosperously in consistency with

the lnevitable tendency of events and the irre vocable policy of the nations itself. It is said by those who are trying t throw dust in the eyes of the people of Kentucky ln reference to the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution and to confuse that which is very simple and plain, that if Kentucky becomes a free State all the negroes i the country will rush here. And people of common sense are expected to take this for granted, and receive it as a grave argument against the measure! What will make them come here? The State will then be in precisely the same condition with all the other States in reference to slavery. What, therefore, will make them come here in preference to staving where they are? Missourl is free, Tennessee is free, Virginia is free, all the States surrounding Kentucky are free. Why, then, should negroes leave one free State to go into another? The climate of Tennessee is cer tainly as congenial to negroes as that of Kentucky, and they will be under no more hardtion of the proposed amendment by the re- ships there than here. They will be as free quisite majority of three-fourths of all the there as here, as well off in every respect. Why States in the Union, not in the dim and distant | therefore, for what reason, will they leave their future, but during the present year, what do homes in Tennessee to come into a colder clithe opponents of it here in Kentucky Intend to mate and among strangers? Neither will they do? Suppose they should succeed in returning leave Virginia to come here. Virginia negroe lt, what action do they design taking? Do rever knew one from there that didn't want to to bring the horrors of war again upon the sas and Missouri that are there now. Their people of this State? If not, then what means | condition will be in all respects just as good their opposition? Is it merely for the sake of in those States as in Kentucky. They will have arraying Kentucky against the National Gov- no motive to come this way, and ueither ne groes nor white men act without motives. They wont come from North Carolina or South mate in those States agrees with negroes better than it dees here, and we know of no rea why negroes who have been born and raised in these States should take it into their heads to travel hundreds of miles to reach a colder clibe free at home and enjoy all the rights and privileges which they can in Kentucky. We don't believe they'll come. 'Tism't reasonable mere party purposes laugh in their sleeves at the absurdity of the idea. It's meant for people who don't think. As for the other part of the assertion, that about the flooding of Kentncky by free negroes from Ohio, Indiana, and Iilinois, few words are needed to show that we need have no fears on that score. There are comparatively few regroes in those States, and there is work enough for them all. They have to work there and if they come here we shall a trial will convince them of it. We intend to be industrious here in Kentucky, as we have a 'heap" to do, being behind Ohio and the other free States in the development of our resources. We shall therefore a low no ldle vagabonds si

themselves off quick, no matter what the color may be, unless they have plenty of . money and can afford to live without work. In . hat case they can remain here provided they pay handsomely and promptly. Such persons will h. wdy do much damage and may be of some berefft to no. No. no. this talk about the flocking of free negroes into free Kentucky when all the States surrounding her are also free won't do. It is the veriest vesicle which collapses and disappears upon the slightest puncthre; a whist which a zephyr blows to nothing.

A NATIONAL TORACCOMISTS' CONVENTION -The idea of holding a National Convention of Toacconiete, representing all the States of the Union, which was agreed upon in the State Toacconists' Convention that met in this city on Wednesday, is certainly a very commendable one. The Convention will be held in Louisville on the second Wednesday in September next, and the following gentlemen have been constituted a committee, for the purpose of responding with leading men th the States, with a view to organizing the Conention: L. J. Bradford, Augusta, Ky; D. palding, I. H. Caldwell, J. F. Flagg, R. J. Usher, G. Spratt, F. S. J. Ronald, Jos. Clark, Lonisville; John T. Johnson, W. G. Morres, Jacob Phister, Cincinnati; W. B. Baldwin, Mason county, Ky.; W. E. Glover, Dr. King, Logan ounty, Ky.; Alfred Allen, Breckinridge county,

One of the important objects of the Convention is the consideration of the tobacco tax, and it is felt that its views when expressed to the onntry, will east a flood of light upon the sublect. We are glad that Keutneky has inaugurated this interesting movement, and that It has been set on foot in this city. Our State is perhaps more largely concerned in the tobacco erest than any other, and Louisville is the repentative city of the Commonwealth, Louisville should be to the tobacco interest of the West what Richmond used to be to that of Virginia and the East, and she will be if our leading men will but half exert themselves. The proposed convention will be largely attended, and the city should prepare to give the tobacconists a

AN IMPORTANT LAW -Among the many im ortant changes made in our laws by our last egislature are those made in cases of bastardy. We have been shown a certified copy of an act amending, revising, and reducing into one the bastardy laws of this Commonwealth, which takes effect from the date of its aproyal, the 3d of this month. Under this act he County Clerk takes the mother's sta and issues the warrant instead of the Judge, before whom, however, the putative father enters into recognizance in a sum to be fixed by nch judge not exceeding twenty five hundred

Another change is that the fact that the bastard is born out of the State is no ber to the ction; also, if the accused fails to appear, the trial may proceed as though he were present, and the forfeited bond will be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment after payment of oets. In all cases of conviction the Judge trying the case will allow the County Attorney, If he prosecutes, a fee to be fixed by the Court, and to be taxed in the costs. This act also provides that the judgment may be enforced by rule and attachment, and not await the slow recess of an execution. County Judges, Attorneys, and Clerks should take notice and

A telegraphic despatch from Washington ay before yesterday stated that it had been oposed in the Cabinet to modify the Amnesty roclamation so as to exclude from its benefits all rebels whose property is valued at ten housand dollars and upward. This modification will increase the exemptions to one has ired and thirty-one thousand. On the twenty housand dollars basis the property of only hirty-five thousand rebels would be onfiscation, calculating on the basis of the valuation of property in the South in 1860, and reating slave property as extinguished. We do not believe however, that modification as nggested will be made. The Washington corespondent of the Tribune says that large numbers of "the political leaders of the rebellion, who adhered to its fortunes and misfortunes t the very last, and who were among the most prominent exceptions to the recent Amnesty hem in dally conference with President Johnson." General Longstreet, who is in Washpplied for special pardon, which he will prob-

ably receive. Colonel C. P. Evans, a leading citizen of Garden City, Minnesota, and a relative of some who fell victims to Indian barbarity last season, about to procure a pack of bloodhounds, with which to track out the skulking savages The people of the infested counties being too poor to defray the expense, an appeal is mad to the people of St. Paul for aid in carrying ont this project. The hounds cost from fifteen to twenty dollars each, and are to be scattered along the border. The Indians frequently shoot

down the pioneer while at his daily labor. We don't know that those radicals, who are trying to revolutionize our Government, ought to be hung, but we should like to see some of them well belabored with cudgels cut rom the gallows-tree.

A man saw a large panther near Binfiton. Ia., a few days ago. The man looked at the beast and the beast looked at the man, and the interview resulted in a tacit understanding to let each other alone. If there is a debating society in Louisville

we propose that the members, at their next meeting, discuss the question whether the rebel Our people didn't catch Dr. Blackburn's oxed-np yellow fever and small-pox, but they hope one of these days to catch him.

A guerilla, who had taken the oath, was ound dead in Ballard county, Kentucky, a few days ago, pierced by six balls. [For the Louisville Journal. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTCUKY.

The undersigned loval voters, residing in the Fifth Congressional District, Kentucky, fully rum congressional District, Kentucky, fully appreciating your services to the country, hereby request you to become a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States: Geo. P. Doern, Geo. D. Prentice.

W. Krippensts Arthur Peter, T. C. Coleman ard Stokes. T. C. Coleman, Edward Yonng, J. Edward Hardy, A. Brandeia, Z. M. Sherley, J. Von Borries, Wm. Cromey, Richard Nutsall, George Davia, B. Dupont, Jupont, Joph Levi, Jore Schwartz codore Schwar C. McFerran, Engelhard, Bourlier, bert J. Ediott, cob Ruckstuhl, mis Rehm, C. Place. Vm. Goopper, aul Villier,

Ben. R. Poline,
D. J. Shouse,
P. B. Martin,
J. F. Speed,
j10 d&w New York. June 9.
The Nassau Guardian of May 30 has the fol-lowing. Papers of a later date than have been received here have no further reference to the

mater:
Inaqua, June 17, 1965.—To the Editor of the
Naceau Guardian: There has been an
awini ontrage committed off these inlanda, which I have not yet seen in
print. The pirate Parr, who captured
the Chesapeakeout of New York, and the Roanoke, frem Cuba, has made his appearance off
here. He boarded the bark Lizzie, from Cuba,
and set her on fire, and them satisd from them,
telling the Captain that he intended to drown a
thousand before the war was over, leaving the
poor wretches to save themselves in small
boats. It is thought that some of them are
bouned or drowned.

Parr wanted to shoot the poor sallors because
the Florida lost some of her crew in swimming
ashore. Captain Mason, of the bark Lizzie,
eavs the pirate set his ship on fire with a finit
which be had in a vial. It spread from stem to
stern, burning on the water the same as of
innd. Some of the crew had to leap overboard
to keep out of the way of it. Just at sundown Inagua, June 17, 1865.—To the Editor of the

to keep out of the way of it. Just at sundown a steamer, bark-rigged, hove in sight, and the pirate salled from her, and about 8 o'clock can-nons were heard and flashes were seen. The more about this murderous act when I

seen all the officers.

I am, sir, yours, &c. RICHARD SMITH.
P. S. The pirate took one, of the bark's small boats and sunk it to been the crew from

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTECKY. OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. 5
The foregoing is a full and correct copy from the Executive Journal of Thos. E. Bramlette.
Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this the 6th day of June, A. D. 1865.
E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.

fairer chance to take and keep the lead as the first, richest, most populous, and most powerfni commonwealth in America. And yet behold the result. What a picture does she now present of conservatism run to seed, or rather of conservatism run mad! She cling to all her antique prejudices, and resisted all inuovations as inconsistent with her ancestral pride and neworthy of her dignity. One of her repsion thanked God that he came from a district in which there were no newspapers or freeschools, and John Randolph declared in one of his memorable set-tos with oid Tristam Burges of Rhode Island, that he hated the manufacturers so badly that he would go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep; and this has been quoted with Infinite gusto by the wits of the secession school from that day to this as a capital bon mot, withering in pith and point against both word and manufactures. He probably wore a coat at the time cut from cloth made in the little State against which, ln comis sarcasm was leveled. Neither he nor his followers ever dreamed of the true nature of his philosophy or of the results to which it would unerringly, inevitably as the succession of the seasons, conduct Virginia. Those re ment of the State, the exhaustion of its soil, the poverty, nakedness, and comparative helpness of its people, in blasted districts and dilapidated buildings, in ruined plantations and old fields covered with sedge-grass, which "outshines the sun," as Wise once said, or which are too poor to produce even that. They are een-these results of false philosophy and vicious teachings-in the orphan's tears and heard in the widow's cry; witnessed in the widow's toil, and solitude, and sufferings. We read that the ladies of Virginia-among the most beautiful and amiable in the worldare compelled, great numbers of them, to go out doors and labor with their own fair acs for the commonest necessaries of life, or starve. And now comes the cry for those very anniac; pres so much despised and derided by the

irst families and polltical teachers of the Old

Dominion. She has to go back seventy-five

years and inaugurate those domestic industrial

astitutions which her political leaders either

ignored as unworthy of any attention or contime, is in that city and can testify to the facts. ophy and teachings of her politicians. But

of the "situation,"

and a brisk trade is in progress between that place and Mobile via the Alabama river, We wonder what Jeff Davis ar a staff think

ernment, against nine-tenths of her sister States of the Union, against the public sentithe great task of restoration. We congratulate ment of the whole world, and the civilization Carolina or Georgia or Mississippi. The cliof the age? Is it merely to make her the subject of gibes and jeers, an object of loathing, a community to be shuuned? Is it merely to humiliate her by placing her in a position from which she must recede or raise the black banner of revoit against the mate and live among strangers when they will national authority and go to war, and then at last be forced to vieid? Is this the feast to which we are all invited by the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky? to think so. We guess those who tell us so for Is it merely for the sake of opposition, with the absolute certainty of final defeat through the action of the other States of the Union without reference to the result here, that Kentucky is called upon to ignore and jeopard all her great interests for the time being? We make the appeal to the intelligence and cool judgment of her people. We cannot afford to appeal to passion or prejudice or partisan feelings. The interests it stake are too great for that. When the welfare of the State, its prosperity and reputation, te material and moral interests and its repose ang trembling in the balance, let all other

man who doubts that he would taithfully per-

In view of the certainty of the final ratifica

form his duty.

rations be put aside as unworthy of the ccasion. A incky miner at Tiffin, O., is said to have struck lead. A good many of our unlucky sol-

[Special Deepatch to the Louisville Journal.] Nashville, Journal.]

Nashville, June 8.

The resolution offered in the Senate to-day by fir. Pearl, that all persons who voted willingly on the 8th of June, 1881, for separation and representation, and who have not since given unmistakable proof of their loyalty, are now, and will ever be looked upon as infamous by all loyal men in this State—that It fixes a stain upon them which is indelible, and must remain with them forever, was laid upon the table by only one majority.

with them forever, was laid upon the table by only one majority.

H. M. Davidson, a private of the 1st Ohio battery, light artillery, a prisoner at Anderson-wille, Ga., during the summer of 1861, has furmished Adjutant-General Whipple a lengthy statement in regard to the treatment of prisoners by the rebol Captain Wirz, commander of the prison. It will be remembered that Wirz was arrested here a few days ago. From David-son's statement we select the following passage: "I have known this Captain Wirz keep men in the standing stocks, bead, feet, and hands fastoned, in such a position that they could not be moved for forty-sight hours. There was not the least particle of shade from the hot scorching sun of that climate. Daving the mouths of June and July it was no uncommon thing to see men confused in this barbarons manner for the most trivial offences by order of Captlen Wirz. This same Captain also had a chain-gang of twelve prisoners who were treated worse them brutes. Many of them were men who had made their escape and were recaptured. Each man had an iron collar around his neck riveted with a short chain of eighteen inches, connecting with the other man until the circle of twelve was commeted. In addition to es, connecting with the other man until th this, each man to his right leg had a \$2-pound hall attached, with a very short chain to prevent being easily carried, and from the other leg every four men had a chain fastened to a 64-pound ball, making a total of some three hundred and fifty pounds of iron they carried about wherever they wished to move. Haman lagenuity cannot devise a more ernel and barbarous method of punishment. They neither st. lie, nor etand with any comfort during the night or day. They were confined in this depiorable condition for over a mouth. One man in particular of the twelve had the chronic drentery. He appealed to me and again to Captain Wirz—even begged 40 have him released or given medicine to check it. Captain Wirz turned a deaf ear to all his appeals and tortures, and would neither allow the irons to be taken off nor medicine given him. He was thus forced to lie in these trons, chained down day after day, faint and weak, until death relieved him of his sufferings. The irone were taken off from him after he was deed. I think it was in June that one of the white prisoners blacked himself so as to recem-

dead. I think it was in June that one of the white prisoners blacked himself so as to resemble a negro for the purpose of making his escape, and passed out at the prison gate in the morning when the negroes were called out to work. Captain Wirz, hearing of it through some source, ordered him placed in the stocks for twenty-four hours, and then given thirty-lashes on his bare back. This I saw executed from the dispensary. If a man was missing from the morning roll-call, Wirz punished the whole equad by depriving them of their small allowance of rations every third day until the man was found, or it was told where the prisoner made his escape." HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS. NASHVILLE, TENN., June 7, 1865.

record Orders, No. 21.

To the officers and soldiers of the regiments in the officers and soluters of the regiments of the regiments of the regiments of the regiments and another than the corpe desires to tender his scratulations upon their past prond career, good wishes for their future prosperity and piness. Coming into the service at a period the war when success escensed doubtful, after illusions of excitement and the first impresses that the war was all pomp and giory worn off, you, from the beginning your service, pretty fully realized eitern, hard task before you, and well have a performed that task. In all that constitutes eleman soldier, you are not one whit behind of the soldiers, you are not one whit behind or of the soldiers in our great army. In this my particularly, your regiments have passed ough all the important battler fought by the my of the Comberland. How much inflations these battles have had in destroying the sat rebellion of this century, history must demine. Of the award, these regiments of 2 will have a full abare. The rebellion is led, and you issue us for your homes. 668 who are about to leave us, the Genera eommand of Moj.-Gen D. S STANLEY. Assistant Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
General Stanley has invited the officers of the the army corps, and such callsted men as can espared on passes from their commands, and it officers of line and staff, on duty in Nashele, as well as all officers of the Army of the majoritant to meat at the headquarters.

thed that point, and he telegraphed

ident, asking for anth rity to go on rton. He complied with the request ortior the purpose. Jones was a member of Congress from

Tainersee. A meeting of the Incorporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States was held at the Smithsonian Institute to-day, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization in accordance with the provisions of the incorporation are.

Eleven of the incorporators were pre-ent in and thirty-two were represented by the ent. On account of the small number present the whole number being one hundred. No regardantion was effected. A new meeting will reanization was effected. A new mosting will secaled at a later period.

The soldiers belonging to Gov. Gamble's let use brigade of the 2d army corps, stationed testifax Court-nouse, have creeted a monumat of red sandstone, twenty feet high, on be cld Bull Run tattle-ground, commemorative of the first engagement of the rebellion, and in homor of the heroes who fell there, nother monument composed of the same mail as the first, is being built on the second ull Run field by Gov. Gamble's men.

A portion of the Alabama delegation had interview with the President to-day in red to the appointment of a Provisional overnment of that State. The delegation, presenting the fighting Alabama lovalists, uncitatingly say that Davis, Bradbury, and bb, who represent the pro-slavery men of

and have rendered aid to the rebellion ever

mend Col. Seasonal for Governor. Else instances, they soon discovered, was impos-, and they combined in favor of Mr. Par-of their delegation. The unconditional lists of Alabama have recommended W. H. h for Provisional Governor. Mr. Smith

at.

Geo. Paimer, commander of the Department Kentucky, this evening presented to Gen. Fisk, apericutendent of the Bureau of F cedmen for centucky and Tennessee, a delegation of colapsople from Louisville, and on behalf of the delegation set forth the condition and wants if the colored population of Kentucky. The iscouragement their people met in procuring abor to emport themselves was fully set forth, it appears that a large portion of the citizens of Kentucky in their anxiety to drive the free grose out of the State refuse to employ them all, and they discourage their neighbors from twing them work. It is, therefore, impossible n many neighborhoods to carry out the sugestion of the President that the negroes must of live in idlences, but must support himself by is own labor.

labor. eneral Fisk informed the delegates that yesistance consistent and proper would be need to the colored people in Kentucky: there had not been any frude appropriated Congress to be raised by the Bursan of diman for supplying the necessities of the rwing and really needy freedman, but that ay the Government had determined to y for the purpose the funds arising a working abundance lands, etc., and call upon the various Freedmen Aid ettes of the North to unite their funds and e them in the control of the Freedmen's san, and that the Government would recommend to these Aid Societies to continue their

eau, and that the Government would recom-ad to these Aid Societies to continue their ore in the future with a view of assisting the rerument in the ends arrived at by the act blishing of the Freedmen's Burcau.

ablishing of the Freedmen's Burcau.

A formal demand has been made upon the unish anthorities for the surrender of the ram mewall. Of course no answer has yet been elved. The matter goes ahead for decision. Notwithstanding the intimations of the Britzenst to abandon or in any way abate the demoty of the Britzenst to abandon or in any way abate the demoty of England for damages to our comprete by the Anglo-rebel privateers. The dishanding of a portion of the army is evidence of a cowardly policy. Enough will retained to emforce any demands upon form Governments, and if necessary, the veter tered out can easily be summoned bac

tood that preliminary measure ready been taken in reference to the en-mi of the Monroe doctrine, and notifi-served upon Napoleon that since we tilled our own family affairs we will not

An application has been made by Cyrns W official notification of the rescinding of the officer that vessels of war by the United State shall not be permitted to remain more than twenty-four hours in any British port, the re-quest cannot be acceded to.

cannot be acceded to, e published information of the repeal the order excluding belligerent ves-cla more than twenty-four hours' stay in om more tann twenty-ton mouse stay in British poits concedes belligerent rights to the rebels yet and admits the Shenandoah te equal privileges with United States vessels. This doubtless intended to allow the Shenandoah he only rebel pira'e now affort, to get back to incland from the East Indies, where she was stlut advices.

It is not now probable that the trial of Jeff
Davis will take place till September. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in
which an indictment was found will adjourn
te-morrow, and there is at present no prospect
of a special term of the Court during summer.

The Governor has issued to-day the following congratulatory address to the soldiers of this tate:

ers of New York Soldiera of New York:

I our constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services, and your valor have culminated in the maintenance of the Government, the vindication of the Constitution and laws, and the perpetuity of the Union; you have elevated the clignity, brightened the honor, and euriched the history of your State; you have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood of our devotion to the various of the contract an manhood, of our devotion to liberty, and f the permanence of our institutions. Soliers, your State thanks you and gives you the

diers, your State thanks you and gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. She looks with pride apon your glorious achievements, and consecrates herself to you for all time for your untaitering heroism. To you New York willingly entrusted her honor, her fair name, and her great destinies. You have proved worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and you have returned these trusts with added fustre and increased value.

The centing home of all our organizations, it is hoped, is not far distant. We welcome you, and rejoice with you upon the peace which your hadron has won. Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badges of your bravery, and the highest evidences of the pride and patriotism which animated you.

Sadly, yet proudly we receive, as the emblem of heroic endurance, your taitered and worn eneigns, and fondly deposit these relics of glory, with all their cheristed memories and enduring associations, in our appointed depositories, with

associations, in our appointed depositories, with swelling hearts. We bade God-speed to the de-parting recruits; with glowing pride and deep-end ferver we say, "Welcome to the returning

eterans."
We have watched you through the previous We have watched you through the previous period of your absence, rejoicing at your victories, and mourning in your defeats. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, and in records more impressive than the monuments of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have recurred, the people will regard with jealous pride your westare and honor, not forgetting the widow and fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero. The fame and glory they have won for the State and nation shall be transmitted to our children as a most glorious legacy, loving to be cherished, and reverently to be preserved.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON, Governor. New Orleans dates to the 31st ult. have been

New Orleans dates to the 31st ult. have been received.

Colonel Ashbel Smith and W. P. Bellinger, Commissioners sent by Magruder to settle the terms for the eurrender of the rebel forces in Texas, had arrived. Magruder knew nothing of Smith's surender. They state they represent fully the civil authorities, and also that Gen. Canby told them he couldn't recognize the civil authorities, but would grant the Commissioners an interview. They say the people of Texas will return to the Union without the least reservation. They don't wish to set up any barriers between themetives and any other States—Eart, West, or North. They are anx ious, and long have been, to return to the Union. They return to it as it is, without any claim upon the peat, and accept the situation in a pure and simple manner.

The morning papers devote much space to the account of the reception of Grant yesterday, and the meeting at Cooper Institute in the evening. The crowd at the Astor House during the day was dease, and two receptions were held at which there was much hand shaking About thirty guests were present at the dinner, where Moses H. Grinnel presided. General Grant begged to be excessed from responding to a toast n his hosor.

At the meeting at Cooper Institute, several

eches, but the andience refused to instead to instead on till General Grant had been presented.

he came upon the stand the greatest ensm was manifested. Speeches were then by M. H. Grinnel and Daniel 8. Dickinand Brigadier-Generals Blair and Logan.
rai Blair spoke of the object for which the
ing was called to indorse President Johndministration, and assured the audience hearty approval of the preclamation, said he had not met any man who had made ary opposition to the President's course.

Mr. Logan said the rebellion was ended, slavery was forever dead, and the power of the Government was felt and understood, both at home and abroad. On the question of reconstruction, he said he didn't agree with those who thought the revel States should be considdellion did not obliterate the season of the rebe I to see Dayls and the leagers or the rucero-ded for treason and punished as traitors. The uestion of the right of suffrage should be ided by the States whenever loyal government. thy should be demanded of England for the lestruction of property by the Alabama and wher pirake, and collected by force, if necessry, and he believed in the enforcement of the diorroe doctrine, but was opposed to all filibuscing and emigration schemes.

About miduight Gen. Grant was serenaded at he Astor House. He left this morning for West Point.

West Point.

Washingron, June 8.

The freedmen's schools in Richmond were all closed to-day, on account of the colored children leing mattreated by the white people. This persecution has become systematic. It is mp suble for the schools to proceed. Gen, it alleleck is in command there, and his prominent unif efficiers are Virginians.

The President to-day read a large batch of settlions from the Unionists of Northern Ala-

rate resource to the read a large oaten or detitions from the Unionists of Northern Alasama, praying for the appointment of Wm. H. amith as provisional Governor of that State. fr Smith, according to the representations of the petitioners, is the only true loyal candidate or the position. position. tricte, Mississippi into three, and Texas int

wo.

The Missiscippi delegation, headed by Judge Sharkey arrived here and had an interview with President Johnston to day relative to the rorganization of their State. The interview was unproductive of definate results. The delegation productive of definate results. The delegation is haring to-morrow. The remaining members of the Alabama delation now here are confident that Judge Parnas, of Talladega, will be appointed Provisual Governor for that State.

James A. Smith, a loval refugee, has been apointed United States District Attorney for the orthern District of Alabama.

The 14th corps commences its homeward overnent to-morrow. The Chief Quartermiser left to-day to prepare its camps at Louis-lie.

Since Friday last, 70,000 troops have been sported from this city over the Baltimore Ohio Railroad, whose transportation faillties in this respect have never been equalied be suburbs of the city for the first time during the suburbs of the city for the first time during he war are beginning to wear a deserted look. The President is daily utterly overwhelmed by delegations, office-seekers, &c. To-day a number of Baltimoreans were presented who retested against the removal of the present ederal office-holders in that city. All prominent general officers have left the fity. Gen Meade took his departure this even-ge for Philadelphia, where he will review some of the Penneyl ania troops.

The discharges from hospitals continue in arge numbers. rge numbers. An order was issued disbanding all dismount-

d cavalry in the department.
There seems no more truth in the rumor of nextra session of Gongress than there is to hose relating to Cabinet changes. NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

It is reported that General Kirby Smith has cone to Mexico to make his future home, and fovernor Trills has appointed Glenday Burk teing Mayor until the return of Mayor Ken-

dangerous crevasse which broke through levee below Keunon, and threatenel to rflow the city and cause great destruction to ribow the cut was stopped.

The Confederates, before leaving, sold their Confederates, before leaving, sold their confederates have been confederated by ring about Mattamoras, confederated by Late Confederate soldiers are active ln snb-

ning guerillas in the Southern percy is shown them.
The report of Kirby Smith going to Mexico with a large amount of money is confirmed.

New York, June 9.

The Tribune's correspondent with the Texas aff visited Norfolk yesterday for the purpose finishing up the business in relation to the xan expedition. Gen. Weltzel will sail at 1 clock this afternoon on the Crescent. The whole of the expedition with the exception of two regiments have left, and they will leave

whole of the expectition with the exception of two regiments have left, and they will leave some time to-morrow.

While the steamer Nereus was waiting off Norfolk for the purpose of taking water on board, some of the troops on board undertook a serious mutiny, threatening the life of the steamer Col. Maun, Post Provost Marshal, being applied to by the officers on board, speedily sent a detachment of troops to the scene of the disturbance, when the ringleaders were prompt I arrested and put in trons, and the balance of the troops on board disarmed.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington 6th, save: It is not to be inferred from the fact that Jeff Davis has been indicted in this district that the will certainly be just out rial here. The impression here that he was indicted in this District at the instance of the Government is without foundation. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at the instance of the District Attorney alone, who acted without consultation with any member of the ad-ministration. He is equally liable to indictment in Maryland, and the Eastern District of Pennusivania, and in either of said districts, and will doubtness be tried in that one whichever the Government may see fit to turn him over to.

A delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Hon. To hua B. Hill, formerly a member of Congress from the Empire State of the South, had an interview with the President, who blandly but firmly told them what the policy of the Administration would be in reference to reconstruction in the Southern States, which was entirely acceded to by the gentlemen of the delegation as eminently just and proper and accept able to the loyal men of Georgia

Hon. M. F. Odelle denles the statemnt that he is a candidate for the office of Assistant

the is a candidate for the office of Assistant partermaster at New York, or that his name has been presented or nrged by his friends for hat nosition. William E. Chandler, present ludge Advocate General of the Navy Department, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of he Treasury, in place of Mr. Harrington, religned. It is stated, upon good anthority, that the overnment is now feeding 20,000 of the inhabitants of Virginia of all classes white and clack. 11,000 rations are daily issued to citizen Richmond alone.

The Herald's correspondent says: John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, who admits his four sons had been in the rebel army until its enrender, and that he and his family had done all they could toward the snecess of the rebellion, recently wrote to General Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses, and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship, rights, and complaining of his suffering and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear rebel uniforms. NEW YORK, June 9.

essionist, gave him to understand his sons d been traitors to the Government and were littled to no favors from it, but would receive h treatment as it might in its leniency choose Minor Botts arrived in Richmond on e 5th. There are rumors that he intends to pose the policy of Gev. Pierpont's adminis-ation, and also that he will be a candidate for S. Senator.
The rebel Governor of Virginia, Billy Smith,

The revel Governor of Virginia, Billy Smith, has not been arrested, though reported lately in the vicinity of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 9.
All dismonnted cavalry will be immediately discharged the service. It was believed the Government would moster out a large amount of cavalry and reorganize and consolidate the remainder; but this will not be done, and one bright of the command of Congral. ade is being sent to the command of General ogan, in Kentucky. This causes some dissatisfaction among the

men who expected to be discharged Efforts are being made by the War Department to ine being made by the ease the regular corps.
The World's Washington epecial says so many cops have been mustered out of the 20th Corps ivision, and It has been attached to the 14th There seems to be no truth in the report of an

There seems to be no truth in the report of an extra session of Congress.

Fortress Monroe, June 8.

The remaining steamers of the expeditionary Texas fleet, under command of Major-General Weitzel, salled from here ty-day.

General Weitzel took his departure, in the Crescent, about noon. This ends the preparations which have been under way here for the past two or three weeks for the fitting out of the final expedition of the war.

New York, June 9.

Advices from San Sairador say that President Dunnas has issued a decree declaring the entire Republic in a state of siege, and is establishing martial law. Soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion by not taking uparms, will be pardoned. He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but as the example may be prejudicial, an army had been sent to quell the revolt.

The recels are led by General Orbanna, previously high in favor with Dunnas's Government. The rebellion broke out at San Meguel Mar 15th. The rebels are texhibit reserved. ment. The rebellion broke out at San Meguei May 15th. The rebels are taking possession of the public property without resistance.

At army of five thousand loyal citizens was

aked in five days, and, if the paper states the truth, there is a general manifestation of condi-dence in Dunnas, s government.

The autononcement of the marder of Presi-dent Lincoln caused a profound sensation of corror in San Salvador.

The lattet advices from Gantemala autonoce

The Post's Washington rice Fost's Washington special says that Col.
rsons and one other member of the Alsbama
egation remain there, and there are rn mors
t the former will be appointed Provisional
remor of Alabama. Towernor of Alabams. Admiral Dayons, por-ions of whose wreck were found at sea, had slown up. No people were see n, but a large umber of life-preservers were found. The water was covered with small pieces of joiner's work and other stuff for the space of two miles. he steamer was an iron vessel and formerly a lockade-innner.
The Commercial's Washington special says:

Istant Secretary Field will retire from the reasury Department provided another suita-le place can be found for him elsewhers, and e succeeded by Mr. Chandler, of the Navy a pilot-boat yesterday, fifty miles east from steam transport Admiral Dupont. Two beats belonging to the steamer, Capt. Walsh, and past of a writing-desk, were picked up. The Jupont left here on the 7th to take troops to Taxas.

Washington, June 3.

The Government yesterday despatched five-bundred men with intrenchment tools and coffing to the battle fields of the Wilderness for the purpose of interring the remains of all soldiers exposed to view, of which there is quite a number. An Alabama delegation called at the State Department this morning for the purpose of paying their respects to Secretary Seward. They were cordially received by the Secretary. The order for the discharge of certain prisonrs of war, published vesterday, renders per-nai application to the President for the release ners under the rank of Major unneces

ry, and there is anthority for stating that the esident is issuing no orders at present for the sleasing of any prisoners of war above that Prominent citizens of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, now here, after an audience with the President, expressed the opinion that the colicy with regard to reorganization in North olina will be applied to the other Southers

A letter in the Star from its correspondent on A letter in the Star from its correspondent on on board the U. S. steamer Penguin, off Sabine Pres. May 27th, saye: The forts at Sabine Pres. Taxas, have surrendered to the U. S. steamer Owasso. The American flag was histed over the works at 4 o'clock P. M. We expect Galveston to surrender to morrow.

NEW YORK, June 9 Telegraphic communication with Vicksburg sannounced in the following daspatch:
VICKSBURG, June 7. The Vicksburg Herald sends greetings to you.

org life to the republic.
(Signed)

C. BULLERTON, Editor. New YORK, June 10.
The Tribune's correspondent with the fleet The Tribune's correspondent with the fleet off Galveston, May 24th, says Galveston was evacuated by the rebels on that day.

It appears that a few days previously a number of paroide tebel officers who had been brought from New Orleans and lauded, among them General Cox, well known in Texas, and it was supposed they would influence a surrender. This proved to be the case, as on the 24th on announcement was made by signal that Galveston had been cunningly evacuated. Wash found that over weldig held. announcement was made by bight wash on had been comingly evacuated. Wash had every soldier had taken his musket arched home. famous blockade-runner Dunbigh was

The famous blockade-runner Danbigh was un ashore and destroyed. The Iteraid's Texas correspondent says: Forts Manahabet and Griffin, the strong works de-ending Salvine Pass, were occupied by Lieuten-ter Commander Pennington of the at Commander Pennington, of the gnnboat wasco, without opposition.
On the 26th ult. the rebel troops had evacuated before the arrival of the Federal forces. It as said they left in a state of mutiny, and that was the prevalent condition of the rebei force in Texas, prior and at the time o her vainable property were found in the fort.

A delegation of citizens met Commander Per a congration or cluseus met commander Pen-ington and expressed themselves willing to irrender everything, anxions to take the oath falleglance, and were delighted at the restriction and protection of the National Govern-ent, and this seemed to be the feeling in example of the commander of the national Govern-ent, and this seemed to be the feeling in rent, and this seemed to be the feeling in fexas generally.

A special to the Herald from Washington is the feeling in the fee

New York June 10. New YORK June 10.
Advices from Nussan say that the case of the
British steamship Mary, better known as Aicxndria, was decided in the Nussan Admiralty
out on the 23d of May. The Mary was selzed
in suspicion of her being intended for a rebel
uniter.

A gun of novel construction, packed in a see as dry goods, and some shells, similarly acked, were found on board, together with numissions in blank form, and other saspi-ous documents, and it was testified that her ings were more snitable for war than a mer

hant vessel.

It was decided that the vessel was intended for a rebel blockade-runner.

Judge Doyl ruled that the case had not been ade out, and discharged many of them.

A Washington special to the Times says: We near authoritatively that the Government is seltively determined that Davis shall be tried civil tribunal. This question was decided in binet meeting weeks past. Where the trial il take place is not decided. Ill take place is not decided.

The State Department generally devote themlives to settling coldiers' accounts, thus relievg our men from the risk of being swindled by
apprincipled scape-graces.

NASHVILLE, June 9.

unprincipled scape-graces.

Nashville, June 9.
At about 2 o'clock to day the extensive building used for the storage of Quarternaster and commissary stores, corner of Saumer and Brook streets, known as the Taylor Depot, was discovered to be on tire, supposed to have caught from some spark from the locomotive, which full in the cellar of the building. Captain W. Wainwright, in charge of the Quarternaster fullding, had two three inch jets of water upon the fire before the arrival of the fire department. The fire department promptly railied to the scene of the fire, but could not stay the progress of the flames until half the building was consumed. The other half, consisting of commissary stores, was saved from destruction by the exertions of the fire department. The estimated loss to the Government is between four and five million dollars. Several dwellings four and five million dollars. Several dwellings was held on the night of the 1st. Speeches I from the mere renewal,

stroved with their contents. So great was the heat that a near approach to the scene of the lire was impossible. Two or three of the emoves are supposed to have perished in the

lames. The destruction of Government property at the great fire to day is believed to be between eight and ten millions of dollars. Within its walls were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity or roje at one consumed was valued at upwards of \$1,000,000. The buildings were the largest in the country—800 feet front by 200 feet deep. Fortunately the buildings were separated by a few wall, which was suggested and built by Gen. Donaldson, and the largest part was by this piecaulton saved. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it the work of an incendiary and others an accident. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the Fire Department could work upon it.

[Special Despateb to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, June 9.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CHICAGO, June 10. General Grant arrived in this city to-day, afer being absent nearly four years. He was recived with the wildest demonstrations of joy. From the depot to the Sanitary Fair building, a listance of a mile, there was a dense throng of eopie, who waved handkerchiets, clapped their hands, and cheered the military idol of the nited States. The General modestly waved his hat in return. In the building, being called on to make a speech, he merely returned thanks or the previous reception he had met with, and, as he was not in the habit of speech-making he would delegate Governor Yates to say what

e could only feel. Governor Yates ailuded to the glorious histo of the armies of the Union under the indomtable hero of Vicksburg, and his brilliaut caeer, remarkable as well for its modesty as its npara lelled greatness and results. Four years ago, an humbie tanner, scarcely known, weut om our midst to fight the battles of liberty and his country, and now he returned the savior of that country, and the greatest General the age.

Gen. Sherman was then called upon to adlress the vast audience, but could not comply ith their wiskes, as he said, unless ordered to o so by his superior officer, wherenpou Gen. rant, with a smile, replied: "I never order a oldier to do anything which I can not do myelf." The effect of this terse and admirable aying was electric, and the immense crowd heered and cheered the great chieftains. Gen. Frant is the guest of a private citizen while taying in the city. He departs for Washington on Monday evening.

New York, June 10.

There was more tone and more firmness in silicost speculations and stock exchange, with n increased demand for stocks throughout the cason. There was an improvement in the ces of stocks generally, and an advance in market on Erie, Illinois Central, Rock and, and Fort Wayne. There is evidently re outside buying, and the whole market has very strong appearance. Rullroad bonds and ank shares firm. State bonds very firm, with have strong appearance. Rainroad bonds and hank shares film. State bonds very firm, with a firther rise in Tennessee. Gold sirong. Fetroleum stocks steady and good. In the business trade in dry goods there is materially no change during the week. The demand is duil in respect to cotton goods. Wheat has been very quict; the receipts are more liberal, and millers have not bought, as the prices were higher. The exports for the week were 22,781 bushels, against 433,882 bushels, the corresponding week last year. Obts inactive and the request improved; about a half million bashels have been taken for the army, which produced a reaction in the market; Western closed firm at 69c. Corn is in good request. Pork has been much excited. The combination effected by the principle of the receiver at of force the market up, has had the effect to inforce the market up, has had the effect to increase the price about \$7 per barrel. The advance has been partly lost. New mess pork \$28. Beef har been neglected, end closed lower; prices nominal. Lard 1c higher. Cut reseats have improved. Bacen has fluctuated, and closes unsettled. The petrolcuts market his trrepniar and unsettled, price full 1s. le irregular and unsettled; prices feil 1c.
The foreign papers by the Africa's mails comment freely on the capture of Jeff Davis. All of them, both English and French, agree that Davis should not be hanged. The intelligence of the capture of Davis will produce a feeling of measiness and anxiety in every country in Europe. The inhabitants of these islands have little reason to sympathize with Davis, and if we piead for his life, it is not from any esteem for his motives. He is known as one of the nost inveterate calministors of this country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We remember him as the author and originator of the formous Miesiscippi scheme of repudiation. His plan of the rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and, drivers by hard necessity, we should be compelled to support the Sonth.

The London Post save: The absence of that material element of all human unsertakings, success, will alone prevent Davis taking his place in after times by the side of Washington.

The Dally News save if he were answerable for nothing worse than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln'a proposale at Hampton Roads, the weight of such a least night well break down the stoutest heart. Six language and acts during the nine months preceding his filght from Richanond sufficiently disclosed the rain of his hopes. It was about the time of his reakless Macon speech rregnlar and unsettled; prices feil lu The foreign papers by the Africa's mails com

began to authorize those atrocities and ont-ges which have made it less difficult to be-we in his complicity with the plot of the assas-The Paris Opinione is of the opinion that

avis's capture will produce moral ambarrass-ents, and the Pays scouts the idea that he is Washington, June 10. To-day about 150 or 200 soldiers made a series To-day about 150 or 200 soldiers made a series of assaults on many motificating persons. In the Seventh Ward, they attacked the imates of disreputable houses, driving them away, breaking the furniture, and committing various outrages. The soldiers showed particular animosity against colored persons.

A light occurred between the colored people and soldiers, both using revolves. Among the essentiate is Dr. Wm. Boyd, who went out with a revolver in his hand, to restore quiet, was struck in the face with a brick, thrown by a soldier. His cheeks were split open, his jawtone fractured, and the sight of one eye destroyed. The other soldiers then made a rush

stroved. The other soldiers then made a rush for him, and one of them was in the act of cleaving his head open with an axe, when a umber of women succeeded in persuading the diera to spare his life. To-bight a strong military force has been sent

the locality, also, a police force. Instructions have been issued to release the ebel prisoners who are sick, and then the oth ers, in the order in which they have undergone imprisonment. Those longest confixed are the rliest released. The work of release who come under the amnesty clause of the proc-lametion is so rapidly progressing that all will probably have been set at liberty in the course of two or three weeks.

W. H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Commbia, has tendered his resignation to the mbia, has tendered his resignation to resident, to take effect on Monday night. Major-General Terry arrived here to day.

NEW YORK, June 11. The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald says: It is estimated the total amount of cotton of all kinds escreted east of the Mississipply river is 100,000 bales—70,000 in Arkausas, nd 30,000 in Texas. Pierre Sonle is in Mexico. Ex-Governor rown has been arrested at Mobile and sent to Vashington.
Sheridan has issued orders forbidding military terference with the shipment of cotton.

The Savannah Heraid of the 6th contains the wing: General Birge has been assigned to ommand of the Savannah district.

General Woodford is in command of that post, cneral Grover being relieved. A division of the 19th corps has arrived at arannah.

The steamer Governor Trap, while en route rom Augusta for Savannah with a cargo of 200 site of cotton, took fire eleven miles below nagusta, and was burnt to the water's edge, he vessel, cargo, and baggage were all lost. ome 40 out of 200 passengers were lost. They were mostly negroes.

ere mostly negroes.

A post-office has been opened at Augusta.

A post-office has been opened at Augusta.

General Washburue's brigade has been order-office at the school-achers at Augusta to take the oath of alle-ince. Orders have been sent by the authorities of gusta or a supply of school-books, and Iree tools are to be at once opened for all classes.

Generals Glimore and Grover in their respec ve departments. CAIRO, June 11. The steamer Kate Hart from Memphis has no bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has corrected to the commerce has no commerced to the commerce has no commerced. corganized.

The steamers Poland and Idaho collided lune Yazoo liver on the 3d, resulting in the sinking of the Poland and the loss of ten or twelve

All restrictions on travel have been removed

Morgan, the rebel who last year shot General nby, has been arrested. New Orieans advices of the 6th state that an portant clue to the cause of the late disas-pus explosion at Mobile is thought to have en obtained. A man named Wall has been rested at Mobile, charged with being implicad. He says he and two other men on the eight previous to the explosion placed torpewder; that the work was performed under is direction of a rebel Major, who, with drawn word, threatened them with Instant death if liev disobeyed or offered to resist, and that the solor afterwards lighted the fuze of the shell one afterwards lighted the fuze of the shell one the whole also been discovered in the rooms code what also been discovered in the rooms the Custom house, so arranged as to explode of ening the doors General Warren has resigned his commission helper-General of volunteers, and has been needed in command at Vicksburg by Genera

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3. ed in this city on the 1st, which destroyed property valued at \$25,000. One man was burned to death. A large meeting to sympathize with Mexico

near the scene of the conflagration were de. | were made and resolutions passed favoring th enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The Mex-lean Consul was present, and was heartly cheered. General Achoa made a speech. cheered. General Achoa made a speech.
General Wright, acting for Major-General
McDowell, commanding department, lately
wrote a letter which has been published in answer to an inquiry as to what arms and organization would be permitted to letve for Mexico,
in which he expresses a sympathy with the Rpublic of Mexico, but says: For the present,
until our Government shall announce its determination to maintain inviolate the great Monroe doctrine, so dear to every American heart,
no organization will be allowed, neither with
armed men be permitted to leave our shores for
any loreign port.

armen men be permitted to be any loreign port.

The Evening Bulletin is informed that H. S. Poote, late rebel Senator, is on his way overiand to this State, accompanied by his son-inlaw, Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He has several married daughters here.

The national fact day was universally observed on this coast. ed on this coast.

A Nevada paper says: All the Chinese who have left Virginia City for Idaho, and who started from California, or any other point, are now on their way back, having been ordered away by the miners of Idaho and Moutana, who will a Wilson and Chinesea in the mines.

llow no Chinamen in the mines. WASHINGTON, June 11. The Navy Department has received news of he destruction of the famous blockade-runner benbigh on the 29th of May, off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson. Also of a schooner at Galveston by boats from the United States steamer Cornubia.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stopel, and the Spanish Minister, Mr. Tassero, waited on Mr. Seward at the Department of State yesterday evening to express in the name of their respective Governments the profound condolence and sympathy of the two Governments for the national loss sustained by the assassination, and for the dreadful sufferings of the family of the Secretary of State. They greeted Mr. Seward most cordially, and expressed satisfaction at his recovery. The wife of the Secretary has been very ill for several days, but is now recovering. The bureau of internal revenue does not feel authorized by law to regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either legacy or income, consequently the assessors, until further orders, will not hold such amounts to either taxes. be United States steamer Fort Jackson. Als

Bosron, June 11.

Bosrox, June 11.

The officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer Admiral Dupont arrived here on Saturday. The purser reports that she left New York on the 7th for Fertress Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at 4:20 next morning, in a dense fog, saw the ship Stadacona steering nearly in an opposite direction. Put the wheel hard a starboard, stopped the engines and reversed them to avoid collision, before the steamer could lose her headway the two vessels struck, and our starboard bow was stove in. Found the steamer was settling down by head way fast, and in three minutes after by head way fast, and in three minutes after the steamer went down. As far as is ascer-tained one fireman, six soldiers, and one colored weman are missing.

The public may be surprised to learn the num. The public may be surprised to learn the number of letters which are now being received at the dead-letter office, sent there under the new law. The public should remember the old law, allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to address, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the dead-letter office.

Despatches received at the State Department sunconce that the Government of the Netterlands has formally reschied the recognition of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels.

New York, June 11.

NEW YORK, June 11. New York, June 11.

Richmond and Petersburg despatches show the rapid revival of business in these places, and that great progress is being made in the work of re-establishing the civil government throughout Virginia, under the auspices of Governor Pierpont. The military authorities, as fast as practicable and politic, are turning over faute property to the charge of the new State gevernment, and in much better condition than it was found when it fell into their hands. Delegations from the principal cilies of nearly every county in the State have visited Governor Pierpont, and unanimously expressed their desire to renew their allegiance to the National Government and to co-operate with him in such a policy of State government as he may deem best for the welfare of all the people of the State. Charitable and other public institutions have been again put in proper condition. The rejairing of railroads and canals is being pushed forward with rapidity, and there is every prospect that Virginia will, before long, exhibit throughout her territory even a greater condionghout Virginia, under the auspices of Gov throughout her territory even a greater condi-tion of prosperity than that enjoyed before she

was dragged into war.
Professor Mailleport, the engineer who removed the rocks at Hell-gate, East river, has been for some time cugaged in removing the sonker vessels and other obstructions placed in largue rives by the visite by the beginning. nes river by the rebels, by blowing them ap and has been very successful, having cleared the channel sufficient for the purpose of navigation il the way up to Richmond. It is said that Professor M. thinks the Dutch Gap Canal will imately be of great advantage to the James ver shipping.
The rebei Governor Smith (Extra Billy), of

rginia, has been furnished with passports, on hich to travel to Richmond, to surrender himf to the national authorities Buction by Davis, contrary to the wisles Benjamin, of the words, "The two conn benjamin, of the words, "The two countries," in the preliminary proposition for negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace. The proposition as originally drawn by Benjamin, contained the words "With the view to the restoration of peace to our country." But the last tained the words "With the view to the restoration of peace to our country." But the last words were stricken out by Davis, and the words "both countries" substituted. The instructions to the commissioners are embodied in this idea as the sole basis upon which they were to proceed. The commissioners used all the influence in their power to induce Davis to modily his instructions so as not to foreclose all hope of adjustment; but in vain He was infrastible in his determination to make the recognition of independence the indispensable condition of peace by negotiation.

ation of peace by negotiation.

The same letter says: The people of Virginia sanifest total indifference respecting the fate of Jeff Davis.

Accounts from all parts of North Carolina report that the people are readily acquiescing and co-operating in the measures of the national annertiles for the rest ration of order civil gov-nment, and domestic industry. Horse police rees for the prevention of lawiessuess are be-

cetablished by the chizens in the numerous The President's amnesty proclamation and alpoinment of Mr Holten provisional governor have given general a islaction, and it is expected that a very large voe will be polled at the approaching election to choose delegates to tte convention A call has been m mili ary au horitles in North Carolina ber of residents of Northern South C ofection against the guerillas of their own

The Times letter says: Mr. Holden has conence in the masses, and will receive the sup-ert of Union men, and, in fact, the poorer classes, who make up the voting population almost to a man. He has many enemies, but they are mostly included in the slavebolding community, and were the leaders of the State ting the rebellion.
The Herald's New Orleans correspondent who

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent who recently passed down the river from Cairo says he conversed with many persons on the way, and everybody manifested a desire to talk on the subject of cotton and free labor, but had nothing to say on the question of reconstruction. Their thoughts seemed to run on their own interests, and to take in only matters connected with dollars and cents. The overflow of the river has been very severe, and immense damage done. With the exception of a very few places it has overflowed the country on both sides. By the loss of fencing and other damages, no opportunity will be offered for plant es, no opportunity will be offered for plant g until it is too late to make even the crop of

From Helena to Vicksburg the levees are broken almost every mile. There are very few who have been fortunate enough to escape the effects of the overflow. Those who escaped re making good crops, which present a health i pearance. Near Helena are one or two plan ons in conditions equalling that of peacef is. In some places the planters will be pr mes. In some places the planters was ented from raising a crop for two seasons which is attributable to the eing and ievees at different points. Mar ness and cotton gins were actually tumbled to the river near Vicksburg, but there are plantations in good condition.

FARTHER POINT, June 11. The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on be 1st instant, via Greencastle on the 2d, passed his point at a late hour this evening. The steamer Hiberulan, from Quebec, arrived t Liverjool on the 31st uit.

The steamer City of Manchester, from New ork, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult. The steamer Africa, from New York, arrived Southampton on the 31st nit. Political news unimportant. United States 20s 67@67%, Eric 50%@51, Illinois Central

andon, May 23 —Consuls closed at 895/m90. linois Central shares 76%, Eric 50%, U 20s 67@67%. The bullion in the Bank ngland has increased to £539 (NN). The steamer Æina, from New York, arved at Queenstown on the 22d.

The Bombay bank failures are not confirmed he Bombay bank fallnres are not confirmed Furchers & Co., Liverpool and Eistern It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared

against Paraguay,
triple alliance has been formed between
still, Urangay, and the Argentine Republic,
be allies are marching a strong force
linest Paraguay. fhe allies and ainst Paraguay.
SECOND DESPATCH. The public was entirely occupied with the se for the Derby. The horse Gludiator won align in cauter by two lengths. There was a gith between the second and third horses a London proper was a continuous and the second be London papers warmly congratulate France on the trium-li achieved. The Times says they ave fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was won and fairly armed. It is said the owner of Gladiator, Count a Grange, won from 70,000 to 80,000 pounds. The Times says: The attitude of the United States on the question of the Alabama is per-caps more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863, on the part of the United States, and nothing can more certain to maintain amity as well as ce. England has many counter claims for e arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockwill have to be explained at some

UNION TICKET. For Congress, Fifth District, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

Of Louisville. For State Treasure: WILLIAM L. NEALE,

For Appellate Judge WILLIAM SAMPSON, Of Barren County

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS .- In compile ance with earnest solicitations from thousands of Union men irrespective of old parties, Major General Rousseau has determined to make the race for Congress in this district, and, with extreme gratification, we raise his name to the head of our columns this morning. The people themselves have placed him on the track, onfident as they are that he will represent them as nobly and efficiently in the halis of Congress as he has done on many battle-fields during our recent civil war. No other man has so thorongnly endeared himself to Kentneky as Lovell H. Rousscau. When the rebellion began and the President of the United States called for troops to crush it, he had the patriotism and courage to assume an unequivocai position in support of the Government, and that too, when it was encumbered by dangers apparently overwhelming. He was foremost in the great work of placing Kentneky in the ranks of the loval States and in armed hostility to the disunion cause. General Rousseau's career as a soldier has been a brilliant one, and the commonwealth is justly proud of him. We shall support him, as candidate for Congress, with energy and enthrs'asm, and, in so doing, we shall but express the feelings of a large major-

ity in this district. We are very confident of General Roussean's lection. As a member of Congress, he will be enabled to do a vast deal for the interests of Kentucky, in which, as we know, he feels most deeply concerned. It is hardly needful, however, that the people should be urged to vote for General Ronsseau; they will do so as a matter of course. A sent in Congress offers no pecuniary inducement, nor can it add anything to the fine rejutation which the General has achieved, but his triumphant election next August will demenstrate that the people of the Fifth District appreciate his great services to both the State and nation. Gen. Rousseau will address his fellow-citizens shortly in each connty of the District, speaking in this city next Saturday night.

a very few days have encamped in this vicinity a very large portion of the magnificent army of General Sherman. The hearts of loyal millions have followed these brave soldiers on their triumphal march homeward from the war. The great West opens its generous arms to receive tack the sons that have by their valor shed such justre on the Republic. Kentucky feels an especial pride in being called on to afford a camping-ground and a resting place to the war-woru veterans whose march has encompassed almost the whole country. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the campaign they have accomplished, and it is fit that their heroic achievements should be acknowledged and honored in a manner worthy of their exceptional renown. In marches, in skirmishes, in battles, in sieges, and assaults, this army has done a work that no other army ever dared to undertake. It had for a leader a man worthy of such a soldiery-one whose genius was equal to the attempt of surpassing what the world had previously known of warfare; and, in honoring his men, we shall most gratify and honor the great Captain whose highest pride is to have been the leader of such heroes. Shall not Kentneky accept the grateful duty of testifying in a signal manner the gratiinde of the Republic to Sherman's gallant army? The Herald's Richmond letter says: At the ime of the Hampton Peace Conference the first At-tacle in the way of adjustment was the introduction by Davis, contiary to the wishes of Santamin of the words "The three controls". We know that such is the universal desire of our agreed on. Among the plans proposed for this purpose, none seems to attract more favor than the proposition to give to this whole army a dinner-an old fashioned Kentucky barbecue-on some convenient day, say on the 4th of July, new near at hand. It would be a monster undertaking to prepare such an entertainment for an army of fifty thousand or sixty thousand mer, but it would be easier than at first it might eeem. The Sanitary Commission possesses the organization that would make the collection, preparation, and distribution of the food a very i-racticable achievement, and the officers of that association are most willing to undertake it. The liberality of the patriots of Kentucky would do the rest; or, if Indiana should insist on joining ln the festival, it would add to the bappiness and abundance of the occasion. Farmers for an area of one hundred miles

around, wishing to contribute supplies, might barbecue bseves, or sheep, or shoats, or bake thickens, as they were able, the day before the feast, and send them by railroad to the Commis sion. Vegetables could be sent in the same way. and prepared on the ground. Our bakeries could supply the bread, and our brewers the hundreds of barrels of ale that would be needed

to wash down the dinner. Shail not the testimonial be offered? There et our citizens take hold of it at once. Fairiy begun, it is half accomplished, and the greatest feat in military history will be honored in a manner as unique and gigantic as the deeds to be commemorated. What say our citizens? Is this suggestion not a good one? and, it so, will it not be followed up?

Hon. A. H. H. Dawson, of Georgia -One tors of the whole South is the Hon. A. H. H. peaker, won a great reputation in Georgia. has been reduced from wealth to comparative enggestion of many who desire to hear him reak, he has determined to deliver several adevolution through which the country has passed, and to reproduce his celebrated oration political aspirations, and free from sectional pirit of philosophy and statesmanship. These acdresses will prove highly instructive and intake great pleasure in making this announce ment, believing that it will be heartily welcomed while since we have had a display of true eloonence and oratory in the midst of ns. and we here that the approaching opportunity will be fully appreclated.

times, almost impossible duties to perform, he success of our armies in the valley of the Mis

> ien. M. D. Leggett, Commanding; M.j. J. C lougiass, Chief of Staff; Capt, W. Hessen, A A. A. G.; Capt. G. W. Porter, A. D. C; Lieut. . W. Stewart, A. D. C; Capt. Aiex. McIntosh, Q. M.; Capt. Pierce, A. C. S.: Capt. Wm. M. Waddell, Provost Marshal; Maj. J. C. Robinson, Division Inspector. 1st Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Chas. Ewing, Comnanding; 12th Wisconsin, 16th Wisconsin, 20th

> Illinois, 30th Illinois, 31st Illinois, 45th Illinois. 2d Brigade-Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott, Commanding; 20th Ohio, 68th Ohio, 78th Ohio, 17th Wisconsin, and the famous fighting 9th Illinois nounted infantry. All Italy seems to mourn sincerely for President Lincoln. The students of the Uni-

versity of Napies, four hundred in number, bave prepared an address to the Government o the United States on the assassination of Presideut Lincoln, and have taken it in procession to the American Consulate in the town. The municipality of the same city have changed the name of the beantiful Toledo street to Lincoln WASHINGTON, June 10.

that if Abe Lincoln was re elected he would not live to be inangurated, as they had parties in the North who would attend to the President and the Sccretary of State.

No further witnesses being present, it was announced that the court would wait till it o'click on Monday morning for further testimy, and accordingly they adjourned for that

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
eneral L. H. Rousseau will address the people
ky on the political issues of the day, as folf Kentucky on the political issues of the day, as roi-ows, to wit: Franklin. Simpson county, Tuesday, 13th June, at 1 'clock P. M. Bowling Green, Wednesday, 14th June, at 1 e'clock GROCKRIES-The demand from the city and cour

TO THE VOILES OF HANCOCK COUNTY, I. R. TAYIO; candidate for the Legislain e, sees the people at the following time and place Lewis Lace, S. Tueeday, June 20th. Belhichem Meeting-house, Wedneeday, June Poliville, Thursday, June 20th. Utilly, Frisar, June 23d. Lewispot, Saturday, June 24th, Llawsaville, Monday, June 28th.

Other appointments will be made soon. Speaking 2 o'clock P. M. 17 dewtd PUBLIC SPEAKING.

rowbone, Cumberland county, Monday, July 3, taville, Cumberland county, Ruesday, July 4, uny, Clitton county, Fueday, July 4, uny, Clitton county, Wednerday, July 5, selowa, Ruesell county, Friday, July 7, the Resell county, Saturday, July 8, tt Elliette, Cumberland counts ameriowa. Ruesell county, Friday, July 7. Tricleist-ig. Ruesell county, Saturday, July 3. Robert Elliott's. Cumberland county, Monday, July 1. Robert Elliott's. Cumberland county, Monday, July 11. On pklasville, Moarce county, Wednesday, July 13. On pklasville, Moarce county, Wednesday, July 13. Roberts 11. Roberts 11. Ruesell, July 14. Roberts 11. Ruesell, Rue

Spraking to commence at I o'clock P. M. The peoper exametily nrged to turn out 'en musee." My contitor, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited itend. Dr. Seabrook's Soothing Sirup is one o be vicc-t, and at the same time very arations to have when children are other or turne should have it in the hon-would relieve them of a great deal of an are they sure they had a medicine that w

COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 7, 1965. CAUSES DECIDED. Dawson vs. McCreary, et al., Simpson. Affirmed. Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton Kalirond Company vs., prail, J. fiftron. Alimed. Octuan, et ux., vs. Gray & Hemingway, Kenton. Af-

ORDERS.

Duval vs. Parker, Franklin. Cross appeal granted.
Alexander's exr's vs. Lisle's exr's, Taylor. Opinic lightly medited and motion to correct mandate sn rvs, Molserly, Madison. Suhmitted on brief, va. Stagner, Madison. Suhmitted on brief, rrs vs. Broaddins, Garrard. Suhmitted on brie adr vs. Jennings, et al., Garrard. Submitt Schartian's ad'r et al, vs. Sebastian et al., Garrard.

pellee, and cause submitted, ev. Com'th. Kenton. Submitted on hrief at took a recess from this day unti. Monda lhe causes decketed for the 4th, 5th, 6th, of the tra will be called, and the first case, ment will be No. 13.—Joues&t Kelly vs. Com MARRIED. At St. Paul's Church, June 6th, by Rev. F hittle, Mr. GEO, GILL to Miss Anna W., ds V. Mandeville, Esq., all of this city. KENNON-DARRAIL-On the 6th inst., by Rev. I. Bilstow, at his residence, Mr. C. J. KANNON, obyton, Ohlo, and Miss Mary J. DARRAH, of Winches

of the most elegant scholars and brilliant ora-Dawson, of Savannah, Georgia. He is a native Kentuckian, and went to Georgia, years ago, as a poor, but talented and accomplished young man, and, as a lawyer at the Savannah bar, he accumulated a fine estate, and; as a popular The same fire of eloquence that lit up the soul of the memorable S. S. Prentiss, the lamented Haskell, of Tennessee, and onr own wonderful orator, Thomas F. Marshall, burns with rare power and beauty in his own. Sharing the disastrous consequences of the war, Mr. Dawson poverty. He is now in our city, and, upon the iresses upon subjects connected with the great "National Honor." Mr. Dawson, with no prejudice, will treat his themes in the broad tensely interesting to all who hear them. We ets, but the piethora of months past is not now appant, owing mainly, ne doubt, to the large as by the people of Louisville. It has been a long

PRISONERS OF WAR .- The train from Nashville on Saturday brought up eleven prisoners of war, who, with one hundred and eighty others, will be guests of the Military Prison on Broadway until orders are received from Washington for their discharge on oath. In the detachment received this morning are six commissioned officers, most of whom were wounded in the hattles below Nashville last winter, viz: W. H. Sims, Lieutenant-Colonel 44th Mississippi try; Jas. B Garner, Captain 1st Mississippl battalion Sharpskooters: Travis Henderson, Capain 15th Texas cavalry; Wm. G. Price, Captain 51st Virginia Infantry: Malachi Cobb, Firs Lieutenant 51st Virginia Infantry; and David time, and England is unconscious of hostile in-tentions. She will decline to infer such intents Edwards, Second Lieutenant 31st Alabama infantry.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALLEN -We are gratified to announce the well-deserved promotion of this meritorious officer. Since war commenced, no man has brought to the discharge of his various duties and responsibilities more skill, judgment, and common sense than has Brevet Major-General Ailen. With large responsibilities, intricate, and, as has pursued the "even tenor of his way," and executed with fidelity and despatch those movenents of the Quartermaster's Department which so essentially contributed to the great skeippi. No two officers have manifested during the war more of that stern determination to overcome every obstacle and to insure the

ant-General Grant and Brevet Major-General MILITARY .- The 3d division of the 17th arm orps, arrived yesterday morning, Brevet Brig.-

rinmph of our Government than has Lienten-

In the conspiracy trial to day the counsel for Mndd, Spangier, and Arnold announced they had closed for their sefence.

The counsel for Payne asked for time to allow Payne's father to arrive from Florida to prove his succedents, relative to fortifying the plea of insanity.

Henry Godson testified that while employed

Henry Godson testified that while employed as coursel in Canada for the Government in the St. Albans raid case, that George N. Samders was acting for the defence. Said he (Sanders) was ignorant of the raid, but that he approved of it, and said that it would be followed up by burning more towns and depleting more banks: that organizations were then ready to sack and burn Buffalo and other places.

Lieutenant Ripple, of the 30th Illinois, testified that while a prisoner at Anders suville he heard the rebel Quartermaster Hunter state that if Abe Lincoln was re elected he would not live to be inaugurated, as they had parties in

M. Glisgow, Thursday, 15th June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Mundordville, Friday, 1sth June, at 1 o'clock P. M. Louisville, Saturday night, 17th June. PUBLIC SPEAKING

n.ed.
Collins vs. Warring, Greenup. Reversed.
Cem'th vs. Ruchanan, Campbell. Reversed.
Com'th vs. Bowers, Campbell. Reversed.
Com'th vs. Green, et al., Gallatin. Koversed. Com'th, Jefferson. Submitted on brief.

At Cbrist Church, in Lexington, Ky, at 9 o'clock on needay evening, Jure 6, 1895, by the Rev. Mr. Ship-an, Mr. Farnk Bisercks, of Nashville, Tenn., to Mice LIA HUNTER of Lexington, Ky.

R HOPE, of Shelby county, At the residence of A. D. Webb, on the 5th Inst vs. S. F. Thompson, Mr. J. W. Louis to Miss G a Wenn, both of Shelby county, on Thursday morning, June <sup>9</sup>th, at the resident he bride's father, by Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Mr. 11 Wilson, of Kentucky, to Miss Lauba Alics White isville, the 6th inst., at the residence of W. B. Belkna by Rev J. H. McKee, Major Charles J. a to Miss Carlia Belknap, all of this city. On Thursday evening. June 8th. by Rev. D. itia Antie, Mr. James Matthewa to Miss Matt ANTLE.
Tuesday, June 6, 1885, at the residence of the bride's
father, in Mercer county, Keniucky, by the Rev. Mr.
Rsud, Thomas J. Martin, Jr., of Louisville, to Mr.
Vikotnia, eldect daughter of Wm. L. Vance, Esq.

n this city, on the 8th Inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. tering iliness o'typhoid pueumonia, Garaca Hangert son of James [H. and Sinia Norman, ag 8, 8 months and 29 days. At 5 o'clock this morning, the 8th lnst., ALICE BEATTILE, daughter of P. D. and Mary C. Horan, aged one lear and three days. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVANING, June 10, 1965, The demand for money has been better than for som reks past, and the banks have freely taken all offered f a first-class character at 9 B cent, the rate heretofore aving been 10%. An abundant supply of mency ex-

ired for the payment of tobacco purchased during ason, owing to orders from the South and Southwest, s well as the interior of our own and the neighboring atea; in fact we have heard many say their bus he past sixteen years, Gold opened in New York on the 5th at 135%, advanng to 129 on the 2th, and closing this evening at 137 Silver balves and quasters have ruled 7 conta less. The blyments of gold to Europe from New York for week ending to-day have reached nearly \$3,000,000.

vine all vouchers, with as little delay as possible, by cks on the East, the rate having been buying at 1-10 count, and seiling at par to 1-10 premium; 5-30s bonds uying at 103%, and selling at 104%; 10-40s bonds at weather has been warm and sultry during the week, the thermometer ranging at 89 to 90 in the shade. Ne rain for over three weeka until Friday night, when we had a very cepions rain, accompanied with heavy der and much lightning.

Exchange continues plenty, owing to the Government

r country trade, an advance of three to five per cent obtained.] ALCOHOL- We quote at \$4.34 25 W gallon.

PUTTER-We quote at 20/3/23c, and in boxes an

BERBWAX-Buyers paying from 30@33c. PARLEY-We quote at \$1@1 30, and barley malt at ct but firm, with limited sales of inferior bagging at best quality at 32c, and machine rone at 9 % (at 16 Ve

olders of choice asking 13%c. We hear of a sale of 000 colls for St. Louis at 11%c. Racoms—We quote Shaker at \$4004 25 @ domen; comnon \$4 50@5; best Louisville make \$5 F dozen.
Baoom Corn—The factories are buying all that ares at \$14 50cm 17 50 W 100 pounds

ncie Western Reserve at 1% to the trade; small sales 18 %c; 13 mhurg 19@10 %c; dairy choose, choice,

Ic in round lots, with a discount. Tallow 14,816c.
COTTON—A sale of cotton, by order of the Chancery
out, to sattlefy a debt, took place on Thursday, emracing low ordinary, ordinary, and good ordinary, as owe: 13 bales at 37 Mc. 18 bales at 30 Mc. and 10 bales follows: 13 bases at 37%c, 18 bases at 30%c, and 10 bases at 33%c. After this sule, 13 bales low middling Tennes-ree were sold at 33c, and 4 do at 33c. The cotton offered at the "Marshalls sale" was Arkaneas staple of good quality. It had, however, been roughly handled and very badly sampled. Sales to-day of 13 bales ordinary 4 253 C. on YAENS-During the week priers have fluctudenewhat, but are now quoted with sales to the

ty trade at 3% for No. 700, 39c for No. 600, and the for io. 500 in round lots,

Candlewick—We quote at 65@30c.

Cotton Twine, &c—We quote cotton twine at 75c; aling at 21@23c.

COAL-Best Pittsburg is selling at No. delivered. omeroy, to boate, 22c.

Conn—From first hands finds ready sale at Maste for alea are making from store at \$1/21 05.

Coan MEAL-We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bulted COM MEAL—We drote unposed as as and sorted at \$1 35@1 40.

Day Goods—There has been a steady demand for all scasonable prints and other dress goods. Brown sheethers have declined. Great western sheetings are now selling at 33%c. Standard Eastern have sold at 30%32%c. Bleached sheetings, New York mills, 45,347%c; Hope 25,334c; Lonsdale 23,334c. Standard prints 25,334c Merrimacs 26c. Duebess B 20c. Kentucky jeans 35%

48c. Colored and paper cambrica 19@11c. Spool cotton, Coate's and Clark's, \$1 \$2 dozen, DREGS AND LEES Our dealers have been very actively engaged in filling orders, and a very large business. ness has been done, principally to the South and South.

Equa-Fresh packed, shipper's count, 22 334c FLOUR-Prices are lower, owing to the decline in salern and other markets. Common superfine \$5.75, ain extra \$6.50, extra family \$7.37, with salea. wards of 1,500 bbls, including dray load lots, at the tter rate. FRATHERS-Considerable demand prevails for the

FLAXABED—The mile are paying \$1 3061 35, Ginseng—Buyers are paying \$5 676c. GREASE—We quote grease tailow at wase, GREASS—We quote card rates \$x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x12 t \$5 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, with the usual discount

trade has been very good, and quite a brisk business has been done. Sales of 675 bags Rio coffee in lots at 20,300c and 30% for inferior to fair, and 31@35c for prime and choice in small iots. Laguaira, small sales at 33@ Sec. Java, in packets, 34@35c. Sugars continue in fair demand. Fair to prime Louisiana at 151/40174c. Large cales of Porto Rico at 18/4/18/2c. Cuhu, inferior to fair, at 13@15c. Yellow and coffee sugars in good demand at 17%@18%e in bbis in lots. Havana, in boxes, 17@19c. Hard standard, crushed, granufated, and powdered 19%@19c, in lots. Molasses—plantation is scarce at §1 10@1 25. Small sales Extern sirup, in kegs, at \$1(3) 10. Inferior qualities offered at \$5(3)0c. The stock of Rio coffee in New York on the 5th inst, was 14,000 bags, and 6,000 do in Baltimore. The stock of sugars, all grades, June 1st, in New York amounted to 43,000 blue, boxes, and bags, and of molasses 12,999

HEMP-There have been no transactions in our m ct, and prices are nominal. Kentucky rough \$11 a 105; Kentucky dressed \$250,3275 \$7 ton. A: St. Louis tles were made of good dressed at \$135, and choice unreased at \$150 \$ tou. The late receipts were generally

Hay-Fair to choice old timothy to dealers at \$1500 ton. A sale was made Friday for the New Orle natket of 50% bales timothy at \$30 50 P ton. Loose hay quoted at \$15@16 W ton.

11018-New Eastern 25,430c; old do 15c.
IEON AND STEEL-Pig iron \$500,5 \$7 ton. Stone coal bar iron 4% (35c; charcoal bar 5(45)/c, as to quality. Other con 7,411e; Juniata 11e; A. B. steel 11e bars 6% @ c, and e dinary Wight. Pulleys life LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for a mality, at \$30; eccond do \$25 W. Pine, in the rait, all grades, from \$15,650. Cults \$15. Humlog joists, scantling, and boards \$15,617, in the rait. Pro bingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. machine cut do, on the raft, \$t. Laths, pine, \$1 her married to the control of the control of the cond do \$75; third do \$65; common \$50. Weatherboarding rotails, second-rate \$47; third do \$60; third-rate rough \$35.

liemics, production of the state of the stat LICORICE-We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 42c

LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 75:93 for line, and \$2 75:63 W bbl for hydraulic coment, and 36 Go for plaster.

Laather-We quote oak sole, city ton, at 43@16c. mlock sole 38c: harness 35cd Wet akt bemicek sole 5%: barness 35.6 ffc; akirting 45c; city kip-skins 75@5c; calf skins #1 50; bridle @ dusen stx35c; French calf \$55@70 @ dozen, Manuractured Tourcoo—Sa'cs of 75 boxes choice

nm do \$1 16(21 25; do % pounds 90(2)5c: brishs and he 85@96c; common pounds 65@75c; do out of mackener.—No. 1 medium bbls \$12; do half bbls \$0.73; do balf bbla \$9 50; do kits \$3 45@3 50; No. 3, large b's, \$17; do half do \$3. Herring & box 55@80c.

Nalls—Sales are making from first hands at \$5 25 for

ds, with small sales at \$5 50. Smaller e'zes at the

Ulla-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 75@1 80; No. 2 \$1 4.61 45; coal oil 73/475c; lineeed \$1.01 ine 50@55e; lubricating 45c@\$1; straits \$1 du; tan-ters' bank \$1 50 % sallon. OFFAL-We note a sale of 31t bags bran at \$35 2 ton

anote ebipetuff at \$20(355, shorts at \$18, and middling Small jots from store at 70@72c. Provisions—Stock of pork much reduced. Retail ales are making at \$35. During the week some 4,300 bb's were so'd as follows: 1.000 bbis at \$22 50, 2,000 do t \$23, and 500 de at \$34. Bacon continues in good dend at 13%@lie for shoulders, in round lots; choice de Malle: clear sides 17c; plain tams 17@15c; supar-nucd canvared and Starg's do 21@21%c. Lard la crees dull at 17@15c; keps 19@30%c. The stock of old and naw pork at New York on the 1st was mess 28,45% ble; thin do 1,500 bble; prime mess 31,033 bble; flank 12 a; prime 5,20 bbls; rumps 1,105 bb a; refuse me e do prime mess 910 bbls; do prime 134 bbl fuse 2.º38 hble; uninspected 13,919 bble; making a total 96,013 bble, against 123,308 same time last year.

POTATOES-Are firm at \$3 65 in lots for choice North retailing at \$4. DEE.—We quote rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting a e; seft woollen 3c; hard woollen le 😿 lb. Ryn-We quote sales from store at 45(a) the

SALT-Sales continue to be made of Kan Ohio at 50°c W bushel.
SOAP-We quote German No. 1 at 11c, and No. 3 at , palm 10@11c, and fancy at 20@20c. STARCH-We quote Madison at 7 % OBACCO—The Tobacco Fair of the Kentucky Asri-tural Society took place on Wednesday. Upwards of 0 hhda were entered for competition. The awards

marter of a million of dollars. The sales of the week have amounted to 1,294 hbds, as follows: Monpay-181 hbds, with the rejection of prices bid 30 bhdn. Sa es of 13 bhds at \$4634 95, 35 at \$5635 95 at \$0@6 90, 17 at \$7 10@7 80, 11 at \$4@9 90, 6 at #6 1 at \$13610 75, 7 at \$14614 75, 11 at \$12613 75, all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and at \$13610 75, 6 at \$14614 75, 4 at \$15615 25, 9 at the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are 9 50, 5 at \$30,430 75, 1 at \$21 25, 1 at \$23 50, 1 at \$24, 2 signed by individuals of the highest standing in every of manufacturing leaf at \$30 33(\$33, 1 of cutting leaf at professional calling and walk of life. Boware of imita-

il be lound in another column. The aggre

o days of the premium tobacco a

break amounting to 195 hhds, the prices bid on 7 of which were rejected. Sales of 6 hhds at \$3 30@4 90, 7 at \$6@6 75, 10 at \$7@7 90, 8 at \$9 25@9 60, 4 at \$9 35@ 50, 4 at \$10m10 25. 6 at \$11m11 75, 3 at \$133 '2 75, 5 at \$13(3) 75, 7 at \$14(3) 4 75, 5 at \$15(3) 15 75, 4 at \$16(3) 16 75, 3 at \$11(3) 7 25, 2 at \$16(4) 7 55, 2 at \$16(3) 17 55, 2 at \$16(3) 17 55, 2 at \$16(3) 15 75, 1 at \$20, 3 at \$35, and 1 hhd Ballard county manufacturing

Turspay-Only two warehouses held sales to-day, the

premiums awarded by the Fair, only a small portion of which were sold. Manufacturing leaf, 1st premium, brought \$155 \$100 Es, aggregating \$1,031 25, purchases y Longberidge, one of our city manufacturers. The 3d ium brought 3-1, and the 3d premium 371. Ship premium brought 3-4, and un on Premium 3-71. Snip-plug leaf, let premium brought 305, let premium 300. Cutting leaf let premium brought 3100, 84 premium 357. The best ten blide of leaf sold as follows: 305, 405 95, 809, 807 50, 807 95, 805 50, 809, 805, 800 FB, smd The best five hhds leaf brought \$34, 826 7

eco of the late Fair was continued to-day at the Pickatt, Boone, and Ninth-street Wareho ckatt, Boone, and Ninth-street Warehouses. 376 hhds are offered. The prices bid on 31 hhds were refused by the planters. 3 hhds at \$5 25@5 95, 4 at \$6 25@4 75

4 t \$7.37 75, 7 at \$9.38 95, 4 at \$9.39 90, 5 at \$10.318 55, 5 .t 211 25@11 73, 5 at \$12@12 75, 3 at \$12@13 75, 4 ab \$14@14 50, 9 at \$15@15 50, 7 at \$14@15 75, 15 at \$17@ 17 75, 11 at \$16@14 75, 10 at \$15@15 75, 14 at \$16@16 75, 17 at \$16@17 75, 20 at \$15@20 75, 21 at \$15@20 75, 20 at \$24@24 75, 27 at \$15@20 75, 11 at \$25@20 75, 9 at \$27@ 827 50, 5 at 825(239 50, 4 at 925(239 75, 6 at \$30(230 25 S at \$51 25@31 75, 3 at \$39@32 50, 1 at \$33, 1 at \$54, 5 as 935@35 50, 5 at \$30@36 75, 2 at \$37, 1 at \$39 50, 2 at \$39 3 at \$40, 1 at \$45, 75, 1 at \$45, 3 at \$50, 1 at \$45, 1 at \$57, 3 at \$51, 1 at \$58, 1 at \$59, 1 at \$62, 1 at \$60, 1 at \$61, 1 at \$65, 2 at \$67, 1 at \$68, 1 at \$75, 1 at \$19, an 11 at \$190. The latpremiom of 5 best leaf \$34, \$35 25, \$36, \$36 75, \$39 26; premium shipping leaf \$30, \$35; cigar leaf premium \$31 50, \$29 75; premium shipping leaf \$38 25, 999 25, \$24 75, \$20 54; premium old cutting load arts

\$37, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$35, \$32; premium 3 best hids leaf \$51, \$39, \$36, \$33 25, \$33, \$19. FRIDAY—The sale of premium tobacco was contipped to-day at the Louisville, Pickett, and Boone Warehouse, resulting in the sale of 407 hids, with only 20 rejected. 38 hhds at 84 95, 36 at \$5.8 95, 30 at \$5.6 95, 30 at \$5. 85, 11 at 39 10(39 95, 13 at \$10(410 75, 10 at 811 35(31) 5. 9 at 812@12 75, 10 at 513@13 50, 13 at \$14@14 75, 18 at \$15@15 75, 23 at \$14@16 75, 27 at \$17% \$1\*@14 76, 12 at \$10@19 75, 13 at \$20@30 75, 19 at \$21 25@21 75, 18 at \$23@20 75, 10 at \$20@30 75, 7 at \$20@34 75. 6 at \$25@25 75. 3 at \$34@35 75. 6 at \$27/207 75. 2 at 20, 2 at \$99.20 75, 4 at \$99.60 75, 1 at \$31 60, 1 at \$92, 1 at 23, 4 at \$96.60 75, 3 at \$00.60 50, 1 at \$93, 1 at \$93, 1 at \$44, 2 at \$45.60 75, 2 at \$50, Ballard county manu-Missouri wrapper at \$61.5and 11 hhds light Missouri

manufacturing lugs at \$94.
SATURDAT—Only two warshouses held sales to-day,
265 blok swere offered, with 15 rejections. Sales as feliewe: 3 hlots at \$2,83 50, 23 at \$4,94 %5, 53 at \$1,95 50, 25at \$6@6 90, 18 at \$7@7 90, 7 at \$438 65, 7 at \$10a\$ \$10 75, 10 at \$11@11 75, 6 at \$12@13 50, 5 at \$13@13 75, 8 at \$14@14 75, 9 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$16@16 75, 2 at \$17, 7 at \$18@18 50, 4 at \$19.@19 75, 1 at \$10 75, 1 at

ood, sound qualities, which is rather scarce, while are making from store at \$1@105. TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$15; sheet iron at "calle; copper at 50c; block tin at 50c; and lead at 11(g)lic.

WHISERY-fales during the week have been made for

rrived in sufficient quantities to supply the market, A ew good icts of cattle were purchased for shipmon ast. No cattle left on the market.
Sheep—Are still quite dull, and selfing low.
Hogs—In better demand than last week, and are held

RECEIPTS. BOURSON BOUSE-R. F. Viscon

Of the receipts, % head were bought by shippore for the Eastern market, and the balance were seld to city Eastern market, and the balance were sold to city nutchers at ptices ranging from 7@7%s for choice and extra, 5%@6%s for common and

The supply of cattle during the present week has been

arcly sufficient to meet the demand, and are very firm

Hogs- The supply is not equal to the demand. Prices arge from 6%@se, gross weight, for fair to choice qualities. A NEW VOL! LOOK AT THE JULY NO.: PORtraits of PRESIDENT JOHNSON—two views; SECRETIVEY HARLAN; Queen Victoria; the Emprove Engenie;

the Emperor Alexander; Julius Carar, with sketches of the Emperor Alexander; Junio Colwi, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators, and How they Look; the Physiognemy of Chasser; L've and Lovers; Second Mar-riages; Fat Folks and Lean Folks, and How to sure Them, with lilustrations; the Russlan, with portains; Enlarging the Lungs; Immortality of the Mind; A Physiognomy, with engravines; Hats-a New Notion I lustrated: Our Country: "Able-hodied Men." Early TE IN JULY DOUBLE NO. PHRENOLOGICAL

URNAL, Best No. ever issued, Bogins a new Vol

Only 20 cents, by feturn post, or a year for stal

GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM

Mills, and in every testance they have given entire as-lafaction; and if any farmer, after trying thum, should not be pleased, he can return the Mill and get his

We are also manufacturing and keep for sale the which is equal to any in nee in every respect, and much

> ETAPORATORS: file Evaporator complete, galv. iron .... \$50 00

Variety Foundery Machine Works, Main st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, jel0 dirāwām Louisville, Kr. A Timely Warring to the Sick.

It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direct nelsons, under the name of imported Henory, and when domostic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "novereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known then, that, while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the Tonics containing alchohol are manufactured with a flery article containing ampl or fuel oil, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a comlimation of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stemschie, anti-billons, and aporten herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepria and all its kindred complaints this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of tiens and importures.

mae dlahwa

MALIS AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY form of diseases to call at the WINTERN MEDICAL OF-YFUES, 203 Market street, near Second, Loudivelle, Ky., er at 25% East Fourth street near Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio, and be cared. Private filteness cured in from we to ten days without cauctic, mercury, or pain. No rge until cured. Diseases relative to females speed ly cured. Medicine cent to any person writing for it if they give full description of their ailments, &c., &c.

jel@dSmw1

440 ACRES OF GOOD STOCK AND real hand land land land land mile of the Ohio and Mississippi Haitreal. in offered for rale at \$25 an acre cash, including up rowing crops, and proceeding fiven functioned There are a young orchard of five or six neron, plonly water, and comfertable or mail recisione. One-had the land cleared, bulance heavily timbered. A countd rebig quantity of cord-wood can be had with the place Apply to B, Lyuch, Journal office, 77 ond 65 W.

rbite \$1 35@1 45.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. ARELBY HOUSE—Donald son & Brooking.

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1985.

We quote the best grade of cattle from \$7@7% com men to seed from \$5%(\$7, and infector from \$4.35, Sheep from 22, 34%c per 100 the gross. Hoge from 7%(\$70 per 100 the gross.

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1995,

Touch—gross weight. Good shipping eattle, in round lots, sold at % 37c.

Sheep—The receipts are very liberal, and priose are declining. Friese new range at 36-te for good quality.

Lambe of good quality are in demand at 83 25-34 per head, while common ones are hard to dispose of at \$300

FARMERS & DEALERS

We are manufacturing and keep constantly on hand

Take Notice.

Sugar - Cane Mills, The fame of there Mills has already spread throu the country, and they are known for their simplicity and nertness, combined with strength and capacity. We have manufactured and sold many hundreds of ti

n.oney. o kits \$2 75; No. 2, large bbls, \$14; do medium \$15 50; Rotary and Louisville Evaporator,

> CASH PRICES. CREAT WESTERN CANE MILL: 95 00

Louisville Evaporate: " For further particulars call or send for Catalogue PEARSON, AIKIN, & CO.,

all private and confidential. Charges moderate. Advice free to the poor, Improved Farm for Sale.

diers from five to wenty days' extra pay.

It has been proposed in the Cabinet to modify the amnesty proclamation so as to exclude from its benefits all rebels whose property is valued at \$10,000 and upward.

valued at \$10,000 and upward.

This modification will increase the exemption to \$13,000 on the \$20,000 basis. The property of only \$5,000 rebels would be liable to confication, calculating on the basis of the valuation of the property in the South in 1860, and treating slave property as extinguished.

The proposition has several warm advocates in the Cabinet, yet it is doubtful whether there will be any modification.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is quite docile. In conversation this morning with the author of

Gov. Brown, or Georgia, is quite section as a conversation this morning with the author of this paragraph, he thus defined his postuou on the question of meconditional submission: We appealed to the arbitrament of arms. We were defeated. It is our duty now as it is contracted to the design officered by

Its completion.

General Longstreet's case will be made a test
one as to the status of rebel military officers under the President's amnesty proclamation. He visit here will be in reference to this matter. His vish here will be in reference to this matter, During the week ending to day twenty-seven national banks were established, with an aggregate capital of \$4,851.100. The total number of banks now in existence is 1,212, with a total capital of apwards of \$289,000.000.

Among the banks authorized were the National Bank of Stanford, Kentucky, with a capital of \$100,000, and the First Bank of Battle Creek Michigan, with a capital of \$100,000.

reek, Michigan, with a capital of \$100,000.

During the same period \$2,835,170 in national

During the same period \$2,835,170 in national currency was issued to the banks, making the total in circulation \$135,307,860. The Second National Bank of Indianapolis, the First of National Bank of Indianapolis, the Prisoners is a present overwhelmed with application is from fiscale of rebel prisoners eccking their relatives. It is necessary that written application should be made to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, General Buttiman, in each case, as the first tep toward obtaining their release.

The census appropriation being exhausted, the Secretary of the Interior has ordered the transfer of the records and unfinished work to the Land Office, which is most likely to result in a muddle, and to the unspension of an imin a muddle, and to the enspension of an lan-portant volume ready to be printed.

It is reported to night that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

WASITINGTON, June 4 Cabinet very coon There is a report affinal that this decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and Secretary. both of whom are strong-whiled men, in which the latter indu ged in his brusque manner, and the former took occasion to inform him that he only was President of the United States. It is said there le not much in this, for the President assured a Major General vesterday that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton and by his exhausting labors.

Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

Freasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as minister resident to Berne in place of Mr Forge. He has engaged passage, and will sail by the first of July. It is also removed that Mr. Field, another assistant, is willing to accept some position

The difference of opinion existing between ceretarn Harlan and Mr. Usher, his predecesor, is very considerable, and is assuming a The new Secretary is examining in a very im-

rtial manner the huge contracts which a ired efficer eigned just before leaving, a manding that they be re-established on a metible of equity and honesty. Against it before the Precident

The Interior Department consequently is conelectably splanted just now. As one result of
the complication, Judge Otto, Assistant Score
tary, is leaving the department, and John Wilson, the new Third Auditor, will succeed him.

New York. May 5. The following is President Johnson's ord repiting the Mary'and Congressman Harr convicted of tampering with rebel soldiers: EXECUTIVE OFFICE. WASHINGTON,

In the within case of Benjamin G. Harris, the findings and centence of the Court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and affidavite however learing apon this case, and avoice to the accused having been presented to and considered by me since the sentence aforesald. I deem it proper to direct that the scutture in the case of axid Harris he remitted, and that he by released from its prisorment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGOON.

Washington, June 5.
The conspiracy case will occupy the present speck. Arguments commence on Wednesday, and it will be two weeks before findings will be completely sent the sent of the construction of the c

primulgated.

The Government is a lling large numbers of draft horses and mules.
It is asserted on creefitable authority that the President is considering the propriety of convening Congress we early as the first of October. Secretary Seward visited the State Dopartment Saturolay. He was able to walk up the steps, but too jied rout at each landing. Steps, but req fred rest at each landing.

Duff Green Las taken the amnesty oath.

region by the termination of the rebellion.

The advantages of Virginia and Texas for colories of this kind are particularly urgud by the jenralistic accordes of these States.

A special to the Times dated Washington. June 4. cave: A committee of three gentlementer in New York, consisting of Rutus F. Andrews, G. R. Pitkin, and Martin Thatcher, arrived here this morning for the purpose of inviting Gens. Grant, Thomas, and Logan, to be present at the great meeting at the New York Academy of Mu-sic on Wednesday night.

on Wednesday right. The committee had an interview with Grant. and he has decided positively to be present at thee meeting. He will arrive in New York on Wednesday morning and remain till Thursday morning, when he will proceed to West Point to attend the examination progressing there, and will make a fiving visit to Chicago to attend the fair there.

the fair there.

It is possible also that Thomas and Logan will be pesent, though they have not yet given positive answer to the committee.

positive answer to the committee.

San Francisco, May 20.

Judge Field, United States Oricult Judge, has reduced the appeal to the Supreme Cont. In case of the city of San Francisco against the United States. The case involves title to a large portion of land within the city limits. It was decided in favor of the city by the Circuit Court come time ago.

The Custom-house receipts since January 1st amount to \$2,500 000 in gold.

The charter of the bark Brontes has been revoked and the Mexican emigration scheme as at an end for the present. Williams and other leaders of the expedition have been held to answer before the Grand Jury for attempted violation of the neutrally laws.

New York, June 5.

The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of the 36th.

The advices from Galvesten by the bluckaderunder Lark, of the 28th, state that great confusion and anxiety reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo taken there, and returned to Havana in ballast. Gen. Magrader attempted to make a speece to the soldiers but was blased and silenced, he was told that they had been humburged enough, and that they intended to settle affire for themselves. Magrader returned to San Antonio. The Texans could fight no longer and wisned to return to the Union.

The Mayor and the principal citizens had left eston to meet the Federal officers and hur p the surrender. It is also said that Gov. ray and Ashbert Smith had gone to New O

The Owl returned to Havana, fearing robbery

at Galveston.

Mexican advices state that the guerillas are as thick as ever. Negrite was at Monterey May 2d with 5 600 troops, and the French troops were moving against the place.

The United States steamer Snequebana, monttore Manadurck, and Canonicas, and gunboats Chippews, Febkee, Montecello, and Mande, had arrived at Havana, causing a great sensation.

testimony concerning the complicity of rebal leaders in the assaccination is now made public, left Washington for Canada a fortnight ago it return in a few days, but he has not been heard from since, though his presence in Washington is regently demanded. It is feared he has been foully dealt with.

New York, June 5.
Newbern advices any that the result of the judicial investigation at Toronto, showing that the yellow fever there last summer, which car ried off some thousands, was introduced by the

borror.

The people of the State are fast becoming reconciled to the fee-labor system, and I ke the change. There is a strong attachment between masters and former slaves, and they seek each other, making eatisfactory terns for labor. The universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to the tree when the negro shad your.

The removal of trade restrictions causes much

'Le Tribune's special says: It ls not true that

n that it seemed desirable that Davis be tried a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual inder that treason was our highest d he was willing to spread before the world e eccret testimony in the assassination case. ed would trust to the verdict as to Davis's com Governor Brown has been released, and will

home under a pledge to work earnestly tor e restoration of Georgia to her aliegiance. The steamer Arago brings Savannah news of to 1st. A committee of clizens have been appointed to visit Washington and represent to resident Johnson the sentiment of the loyal

chizens of Chatham county.

On the evening of the 31st May a brig with British papers was captured at Tybee for an attempt to break the blockede.

The Charleston Courier publishes an order from Gen. Hatch advising the planters to make contracts with the negroes, and eave the negroemust be supported in their respective districts. Gov. Magrath was arrested by a Lieutenant and two soldiers and taken to Charleston. A great body of the most respectable civizens waited on him expressing their sympaths and respect. That such an occurrence should be pensitted in the capitol of Sontu Carolina is conclusive as to the complete general and physical contracts and physical contracts and physical contracts of the capitol of Sontu Carolina is conclusive as to the complete general and physical capital ca lete general and phys cal pros tration of the pe p'e, All pros trained to be resolution with the Conneil authorizing 2,500 copies of a enlogy ac Conneil authorizing be printed.

the Council anthorizing 2,500 copies of a enlogy on President Lincoln to be printed. Barbadese papers of the 15th of May state that yellow fever is again raging among the crews of the vessels at Demara. Ninety-three cases were admitted to the hospitals in fourteen days, eighteen terminating fatally. The heavy rains have injured the prospects of the crops. NEW ORLEANS, June 5 Chief Justice Chase arrived to-day from Mo

Sen. Sheridan has assumed command of the linary Division of the Southwest, embracing country west of the Mississippi and south of e Arkansas rivers. Generals Canby and Sheridan have issued or-

rs permitting cotton to be brought to market

w military authorities.

The steamships Evening Star and George renwell have arrived.

Gen. Hood, the last rebel of note, and staff arrendered to Gen. Davidson on the 31st of r the past two days, everything which will

a lorg and tedions sea-voyage is being for Gen. Weitzel arrived from City Point yester-ay, with his staff. He has selected the West-rn Metropelis for his flagship. It is supposed he whole fact will be off before to morrow rning.
The fleet in the harbor is composed of the

The flect in the harbor is composed of the ollowing vessels: Western Metropolis, Glances, Empire City, J. P. Everman, Lonisa, Towanda, Star of the Senth, Lawrence, Cambria, Richmord, Beaufort, and Neptune.

The steamer Starlight arrived from Hilton Head to-day with Governor Magrath, en route to Washington, under arrest.

New York, June 5. The steamship City of Washington, from Live ondon, May 25.—The London Owl save: The stion of the Alabama's depredations has thed an unpleasant point, Great Britain hav refused to indemnify. The Paris Monitonr confirms the revocation the order limiting the stay of Federal ships French poits, and says that France has also conneed that she will hasten the removal of other restrictions, as soon as the Washing. Cabinet cases to exercise the expectional

which, as beligerents, it is enabled to aim toward neutral vessels. The Moniteur says it is thought that Johnson I follow the wise and f. lendly policy of Pres dent Lincoln.
POUGHEREISIE, N. Y., June 5.

Nearly 20,000 persons assembled at the dapot bright to give General Sherman a welcome. When the train arrived the crowd was wild inh excitement. The General spoke as follows: with excitement. The General spoke as follows:
FRIENDS—I am not roling to make a spoech.
Locomotives and cars are unfavorable. I thank
you for your kindness. I had the honor to be a
seliow-traveller with your noble regiment, the
Lioth New York. I nuderstand they are soon
to come kome. When they arrive thar even telyou better than I can of events that have hap
pened. I bid you good-night.
When the General entered the cars he was
followed by shouts and cheers.

Washington. Inne 5

WASHINGTON Inne 5 Washingron, Jine 5.

The Mexican question once more attracts attention. Foreign ambigsadors are perplexed, and will probably ask an explanation for the creening of 300,000 men to the Rio Grande D. Sam. Cox, of Lower Mayland, charged with harboring Booth and Harrold, has been relessed from custody.

Rayron, June 5.

The trial of Col. Smith, of Maine, on an indictment by the Grand Jury of Suffolk county. r insubordination, occupied the Criminat out nearly the whole of last week, and rered this morning in a verdict of guilty. After a rendering of the verdict, the counses of Mr which applied for time to the a bill of excepone, and the court granted one month for the

purpose.

Toronto, June 5.

The Globe of to-day announces that the Canadian delegates in Eugland are meeting with marked succea. The policy proposed includes a basis on which the connection between Eugland and Catada will be rendered firm and lasting, and includes measures to immensely enhance the prosperity of the country and develor its resources.

velop its resources.

Frankfort, June 5.

Wm. Sampson, of Glasgow, Ky., has been

Wm. Sampson, of Glasgow, Ky., has been can missioned Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Judge Bullitt, removed, to hold till the vacance is filled at the Angust election, under a proclamation of the Governor.

New York, June 5.

The Tribune has a special from Nortoik Va., which says the impeachment of Gen. Lee before the Grand Jury in the U.S. District Court in assetion in this city was postponed on Wednesday till to-day, in consequence of the reception of the President's Proclamation of amnesty, and, as the presiding Judge stated, to afford an opportunity to those interested to peruse and study the import.

c import.
The Tribune's Norfolk letter says: The Texas

The Tribune's Norfolk letter says: The Texas was different witted, consists of the didivision. 25th corps. Sixty first-class steamers are used as transports. The command takes atlons for forty days and five bundred rounds of ammanition for each man.

The World's Washington special says: The Mexican Emperor has started an emigration cheme similar to the one of the agents of Juana. It is known the agents of Maximilian were urriving at New Orleans on the 27th of Max, and probably several had been despaiched North lefore that time. The agents had been ent directly to London, Paris, and other Errocan culies, while appeals will also be made to the Canodian public. The work of these Agents is to advertise extensively and induce Mexican o advertise extensively and induce Mexican feration. They are authorized to grant to ary emigrant who will swear fealig to the xican Empire three hundred acres of the t land, or five sections of mining territory in be Empire. The same special says it is reported Gen. Lo-

gan will be assigned to an important command.

The Herald's correspondent of the 14th corps describes the enthusiastic reception of General Thomas by this corps, which is the same he commanded at Chickamanga. In the 14th corps twenty-one veteran regiments go home to be mustered out.

Washington, June 5.

mustered out.

Washington, June 5

Hon, A. W. Clark, of New York, sometime ago appointed U. S. Consol at Valpairalso, ha accepted the appointment, and will proxel at your to his post. An order for the release of all prismers of ar under the rank of Majar will asson be said. Commissioned officers will be required on live bonds for the lathful observance of the

Secretary Seward was at the State D part next Secretary Seward was at the State Department to day for over four hours attending to his departed of for foreign mails.

Fred Seward is steadily improving in health. The War Department has just issued an order irrecting the Quantermaster Department to until hell pricovers of war and efficient prison was who have or may be released by reason of aking the earth with transportation to their hours or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or request points which it may be a proposed or pr on es or nearest poi te which it man be racticable to reach the usual routes of water The President has within the past few days

received a threatening letter which has been placed in the hands of the proper authority for investigation. It was written in this city and bears the signature of "Grapevine."

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued a circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued a circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued a circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued as circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued as circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued as circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued as circular than the secretary of the Navy has issued as circular than the secretary of the secretary than the secretary of the secretary than the

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular directing that in the employment of mechanics and officers in the navy-yards at haval actions or elsewhere in the service of the Navy Department, preference be given to such ashave been nonorably discharged from the naval and marine corps, and especially these who have been wounded or disabled, provided they are capable of performing the duties.

No one better understands the case of Benjamin J. Harris, member cleel of Congress from Maryland, as efficiently concluded by the Presider Usine State of the continuation.

The matter will be brought before Congress, where the same proofs that were adduced in the late triel case will be reproduced or stronger offered, whic' will show Harris's distoy ity be nor the next Congress by his presence as one its members.
There is much speculation indulged in as to

greatly amused at the sensation reports signation and difficulties with the Presente. Which are continually being tele graphed by enterprising journalists. The 1st division of the 17th corps, cor The 1st division of the 17th corps, commanded by Major General M. Ferro, marched from its camp this morning to the ratiroad, and there took the cars for Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, from whence it will proceed by stemmer to Lenisville.

The 4th division of the 15th army corps, nombering about 5,000 men, left here yesterday for Lonisville, Ky, by way of the Bal imore & Ohio Rallroad.

of the War Department. The Senate passed the elective franchise bioday. Yeas, 20; nay, 1. It is now a law. New York, June 6.
The Herald's Washington special of the 5

The majority against the new constitution like county will doubtless reach six thous the scattering returns from the interior maker the entitution, but its adoption is no means certain.

Crayer average June

might be applied to 10 rescind his order, owing to his health. The prisoner has in-the ten funished something beddes the ordinary prisoners food.

Washington, June 6.

The Republican of this evening asserts with

reat positiveness that the Government has not rely decided to try Jeff Davis before the civil

This evening's Starsays, on the other hand.

parations are going forward to try Davis be-e the civil bench in about ten days. The lat-

on the recommendation of Generals Gran and Long, Col. George C. R. zers, of the 15th Illinois veteran volunteers, has been hrevested; Brigadier-General for meritorious services in the

The paymasters have already drawn from the

ebteduess, which was suspended. This is

o as a measure of precaution in husbanding resources of the Government.

unts to about one hunared and twenty mil-

me when the Government was compelled

resort to extraordinary means. There are now about 60,000 sick and wound-

nes.

remoted to a Coloneley, and assigned to duty the office of the Assistant Secretary of War

The prometion is well incrited, and is regarded by his comrades in arms as only a slight reward for bis gallantry and efficient services in the great campaign through the heart of the Southern Contederacy.

The twenty or veteran reserve regiments are to be filled by transfer from the volunteer regiments. Authority was to-day granted for this purpose.

purpose.

President Johnson contemplates sending ont a committee, consisting of Lieut-Col. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and Hen. D. Scott, of Indians, to examine and property of the Committee Lieuter and property of the committee of the Committee Lieuter and content of the committee of the Committee

and report on the completed ection of the Kan-ses branch of the Pacific Railroad, which Secre-tary Usher urged him to accept. They will

The rule has been adopted here in all the Dc-

twents that any vacency which it is not ab niely accessory to fill immediately is to be expended from wounded officer can be

who is come etent to fill the position

such as messengers, laborers, &c., hereriter will be blied by crippled soldiers. None others

il be appointed.
The Commissary General of Prisoners is lit-

Dr. J. B. Merritt, ore of the witnesses, is a ultivated and well read gentleman, an excel-

lent man a physician by profession, and evidently entirely truthful. Indeed, after he concluded his testimeny before the Court, General

Grant being present, cross and stated that he knew the witness, and vouched for his credabil-

De Marritt was becought not to return to

place at Baltimore on the 18th of next Septem-

6th, eave: The Alarema delegation has see ceeded in impressing upon the executive the idea that they have ceased to be traiters. They

nige the appointment of Judge Parsons as Military Governor, a man who, like themselves,

was a trailor until subjugated.
The officers of the Alabama Union regiment

re arging the appointment of another man. Secretary Sewaro attended a Capinet meet

be still g.

General Grant has released from the O'd Cyneide all the rebel wounded willing to take the cath. About six thousand prisoners, who have already taken the o'ath, will soon be released.

The Heiald's correspondent in Collumbia, th

apital of South Carolina, represents that the

ng themselves to the changed condition of af-

ally appear gratified at the downfall of reb dip since, though it has left them impoverished, i

exemine, and the prosecution has in reserve considerable retuiting testimony to be offered

Tie death of Judge A. Smith, U. S. Tax Commissioner for Sopth Carolina, is apposinced.

be Fuglive Slave Law unconstitutional in the

Certral 90 Erle 75, Hudson 99% Realing 9 i Southern 58% Rock Island 95 Illinois Con

not be authority of Progleton Johnson. The Secretary of the Treasury has divided desiscippi, North and South Carolina into dis-

The Tribune announces that the Presiden

ill soon issue a proclamation restoring the

ordering a very general elegrance of the inil

Great Prittim—In the House of Commons on the 26th, Sir G Walsh asked Lord Paliner-on whether the Government had received from the United States any formal official demand for

Loid Palmerston sald a correspondence had

Loid Palmerston said a correspondence hall been going on between the two governments on the pulses taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within a few days further correspondence on the embject through Mr. Adama, but he had not had time to reply. He neight add in that corresponding in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the quasticn had been discussed in the most triendly terms.

New York, June 7.

t-al 117 Pittsburg 57%, Fort Wayne 931/4, Mari-

Some persons may be interested in le

NEW YORK, June 7

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington

All the miner offices under the Go

promotion is well merited, and is regard

done in order to prevent the accumulation of unpoid requisitions, and to keep all the acce-tained claims upon the Treasury settled up, and

ter is probably correct.

The writer of the threatening letter was sted to day by Col. Ingraham's order, and wed to be an insane Frenchman who laboror the delusion among others that the Gov ocnt of the United States owes him \$150 000 f not paid by the 16th he proposes to take the natter into his own hands and obtain revenge fulthough not directly stating his intention to seasinate the President, such is the inference om its tenor. He has been properly dispose The appointment to the Sub-Treasury in New

rk canses considerable difficulty. The office so responsible as to involve the safe keeping such large amounts, and is so liable to losses the variety and intri

whom McCullonsh might prefer are unwilling to accept the place.

The Lames of Mr. Hurthut, of Connecticut, Lawrence, and Lient-Gov. Campbell, are again mentioned. It is understood here that the Draper and Weed factions have struck hands, and now full together, the object of which is to cause the former in the collectorship, and blace Mr. Blatchford in the sub-Treasury.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Sperctary of the freasury, has actually received the mission to witzerland. This he owes to a previous understanding with Mr. Seward, which the death of Mr. Lincoln prevented him from carrying f Mr. Lincoln prevented him from carrying

Mr Field can go to Valparaiso as Consul, but he wishes the mission to Berlin. For this he is not backed up in New York as he expected to be. He is an accomplished man, and would appear well in Berlin, where he wants A special to the Times from Washington 5th. save: The Military Commission held a sec session verterday, and one of the reasons algradd for the session was the publication Friday last in the Cincipnati Commercial a

simony.

It was learned that this testimony should be

It was learned that this testimony should be subblished on Friday, the 2d, incommen as there would be no session of the court on Fast day he let last, and therefore no report of current receedings would be in the way of publication of the entire suppressed testimony in a single-sene of the leading daily newspapers of the wincingle titles. rincipal cities.

For greed reasons on Tuesday last this order to jubication was postponed until inther evelopements should take place.

In the trial this morning, to the surprise of adge floit and others having control, the exercise contained an imperfect symposis of an pressed evidence.

Orders will be issued in a few days discontin-uing a number of Government hospitals in the West and Southwest.

The 3d division of the 17th corps left to-day, vin the Baltimore and Onio railroad, for Louis-ville. The 4th division will leave to morrow or next day for the same destination.

Lienu nant Colonel Walterhouse, of Chicago, Chief of Artiflery of the 17th corps, has been memorial in a Coloneley, and assigned to duty. oressed evidence.
on inquiry it turns ont that Bon Pittman ad furnished the copy to the Cinclinati paper. This Ben Pittman styles himself the recorder of he military commission now trying the assas-ins. His position is confidential clerk to Col. charge of the sheets on which the evidence i anscrib d in long hand, under the superin-ndence of Mr. Sutton and his astistant.

tendence of Mr. Sutton and his astistants. The Mesers, Mupphy are the regular official reporters of the triel. Without authorization of any kind Mr. Pittman made a synopsis, sall to be very imperfect, and sent it by mail to the Cincinnait Commercial. It is said that Pittman has violated the oath he was required to take when entering upon his present service.

The Judge Advocate immediately, to-day, on hearing what Pittman had done, ordered the publication of the suppressed testimony in full, and it was sent to the Associated Press for that purpose.

What treatment Pittman will soelve from Grant for this breach of official didence is left to speculation.

The Times' Washington special of the 5th sais: A large meeting of the loyal chizen; was held at Salisbury, N.C., or the 18th, and one at Lexington on the 20th Speeches were made and resolutions passed of the most loval charac-ter. Salisbury meeting recommended a State convention to be held at Raleigh, June 20th, and elected delegates. The North Carolina people evince great eager-

ness to establish a loyal government, as a com-pany has been formed, started in Richmand, with Gov. Pherpent at its head, to get enigrants for Virginia from the north, and furnish all in-The case of Congressman Harris will be The case of Congressian Harris will be brought up by Congress, and the question as to whether he will be allowed to sit in that body. The Tribuuc's special says: Mr. Conover is supposed to have uset with foul play nancecutted for. His testiny reached New York yesterday. The letters referred to, and thought to have been suppressed by the Tribune without to have been suppressed by the Tribune, giving an account of the plot to murder the Pre-ident, were not received by the Tribune.

The Commercial's Chattanooga despatch says that the leading Southern journals contains editorials endeavoring to reconcile the people to lose their claves, proving that they are beneated by the new order of affairs.

The Columbia, S. C., Phenix complains that the State is one run with robbers and horsethieves, preging upon what subsistence and property that has been left to the unfortunate citizens.

The Commercial chattanooga despatch says the provided and the provided in going to settle up his business, including to return here learned state, and include a circular representing the jurisdiction of that body over all the submediated in going to settle up his business, including to return here learned and the provided in going to settle up his business, including to return here learned and in the provided in going to settle up his business, and the provided in going to settle up his business, including to return here learned and the provided in going to settle up his business, and the provided in going to settle up his business, including to return here learned and the provided in going to settle up his business, the columbia, S. C., Phenix complains that the State is one run with robbers and horse-thieves, preging upon what subsistence and property that has been left to the unfortunate distance.

Cincinnati, June 6.

clizens.

A large quantity of cotton and tobacco is being brought to light at Montgomery, Ala, and a brisk trade is being opened, steamers tunning regularly between there and Mobile.

New York, June 6.

Martin H. Conway writes to the Tribune from Richmord that there has been no general election in Virginia; that a special election has been bed in but six counties; that returns have been needed from only three or four, in all of which Units men have been elected, except Alexan.

Union men have been elected, except Alexandria. He save there are no disunionists in Vircinia.
The Tribunc's Washington special says prom-The Commercial's Washington special says prominent rebel political leaders deciane it will be necessary to disfranchise all who have taken part in the rebelikon before the North can lumpress its ideas of State subordination and free labor on the South.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The New York appointments are beginning to excite as much vexation and intrigue as ever.

seems to be understood that there is to be a weeping charge ir the officials in that city.
Mr. Thurlow Weed is here, and is said to be There are rumors of a curious political allimer for the offensive and diffensive, and public
lunder between the New York Republican and
democratic politicians. It is expected that the
liliance will sweep the appointment of Assismat Treasurer.

ally appear gradified at the downfall of reb diring ince, though it has left them improved hit has given them the long covered peace.

There are rumors of a curious political alliance for the offensive and defensive, and public plunder between the New York Republican and bemocratic politicals. It is expected that the alliance will sweep the appointment of Assistant Treasurer.

It is said that the notorious assassin of Mr. Seward, who has gone by the name of Payne, it is a distant relative of General Lee, but all the friends of Lee's family deny it. The mystery about the man excites interest.

The Poet's Washington epeclal says: Er-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, arrived there to-day nuder arriest, and was committed to the Capitol Prison.

FARTHER POINT, Jame 6.

The steamship North American, from Liverpoel of the 25th, via Londonderry 26th, arrived the stay 35 this morning.

The London Owl says: The question of paying the indemunity tor losses by the Alabama has teached an unpicasant point. In repiv to the Washington Government the British Cabiner has intrasted that it is not intended to pay

ses intimated that it is not intended to pay see demands, and that the international law on its side. The rejoinder from Washington indes to compulsion.

The Owl calls for a firm joint action by Engand and France in deferee of the public laws the statements of this paper have proved far ses reliable that they need to be. The Paris Moniteer of the 2th nit, publishes

n artic's confirming the revocation of the order miling the stay of Federal vessels in foreign orts to twenty four hours, and says France has limiting the stay of Federal vessels in foreign perits to twenty four hours, and says France inside a substantial state with histories and so the Cabinet at Washington shall case to exercise exceptional rights, which its quality as a belligerent power enabler it to claim on the sea toward neutrals. The late news from the United States affords reason to believe that Prestant Johnson intends to follow the "re-policy of Mr Macolu.

The London star, in its city article, save the cause of the panic on the 22d and 23d in Paris, and the French provincial towns, was as to the intervention of the United States Government in relation to Mexico. Considerable orders for cotter were rapidly transmitted to England, in the behind that war with the United State was not impossible was freely expressed. The reason languardicts with have slace appeared to the Theories possible panic.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamer Capitals and the Prince of Wales visited the steamer Capitals and the Carlot, grant of the Carlot, and minutely in peer call that the code, grant of the Carlot, and minutely in peer call the Carlot, grant was considered the Carlot, and minutely in peer call that the code, grant of the Carlot, and minutely in peer call that the Carlot, grant was considered the Carlot, and minutely in peer call that the carlot, and minutely in the carlot, and minutely in the carlot, and minutely in the carlot, and the carlot, and the carlot and

re uso preent the Lathwaite Circular on the evening of the 24th says: Considerable efforts are made by See In restize the large profits which have outured. The bonds offering, however, have out rapidly taken for shipment to New York.

New Orleans, June 5. General Hood and staff arrived to-day. Ali loyal citizens received the President's be kindest feeling existed between Generals he, Canby, and Sheridan noon the transfer Gen. Herron's actions and orders at Shreve. ort have given general satisfaction. His or-ers relating to freedmen will be naiversally

NEW YORK, June 6 The Pest's Washington special says: The del-te len from Ausbama le't for home to day. It understood they did not succeed in obtaining. State will be appointed.

Recretary Stward to constantly improving, and has been at the Department transacting lastness nearly all day for excess days.

junction with that of the United States, would Much apprehension exists in regard to the provides that cerain efficers of the Government may receive nsider the propriety of sending a squadron of e coast of Cuba to effectually close the slave

trade.

Loid Palmerston said that twelve months ago
the Government I sylied the Government of the
United States to participale in its measures on
the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose
ou account of neutral belligerent rights, which
couldn't have recome but it the present altered set of March, 1863, and that of June 1 cot, the following persons only, connected the the War Department, are entitled to rewith the War Department, are entitled for ective correspondinger free. The Assichant Secretary of War, Adjutant-General, Quartern eter-General, Inspector-General, Commissary-General, Subsistence General, Chief Engineer, Surgion-General, Chief of Ordunace, Province Marshal, Commanding Officers, and Chief Charles ouldn't be overcome, but in the present altered tate of affairs Her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States, and their cruisers employed in that service would be received with the privilege and cour-Sr. Lours, June 6. difficulties no longer existed. No represent on has been made as to co-operation on the ne Cuban coast, but if they assented to co-op-rate on the African coast, he had no doubt bey would co operate on the coast of Cuba. The London Times, in an editorial, trusts ere is nothing in the Alabama affair which eds cause of apprehension. Such calamities CLEVELVED June 6 CLEVELAND, June 6
The Leader's 4th army corps corresponder
ass: All the organizations of that corps ar
under numbing orders for Galveston. The
are getting paid off.

New York, Inno 6. New York, June 6. New York, June 6.
The World's Washington special say: Jaff
Drvis was placed in irons for three days because
he abused the gnards and their offices, and
there his feed at them, and then acted obsterthe governally. Objected to below

nd has been made for indemnity, and when yother demand has been made since i have not the slightest doubt as to the inevi-

the correspondence of the London Morning cuit of this district, but it has not decided to y him yet before any civil tribunal. It had ates very clearly that his trial will take place efere a Military Commission. Star says: The correspondence can lead to only one result, viz: the unconditional refusal on our es sustained by the chances of war. produced, we believe, for the allowance of similar claim under similar circumstances, uneudation of Generals Grant for the mischief done by the Alabama, The news of the capture of Jeff Davis created one sensation and anxiety, and the hope was campalgo through South Carolina and gently expressed that he would be treated in no

Contederate loan has fallen to 7009. The Confederate loan has fallen to 7@9. The London Times' city article says the Sectia's news caused considerable anxiety. Politically, it was considered favorable; The possibility of a dispute with Mexico, Eughnd, or France, on a demand for extradition, in the event of Davis having escaped, has been discussed freely, and the public will wait with anxiety the news as to the spirit in which it is likely to deal with him, not because its bearing on the remaining years of life of an individual, but because of the effect it must have on the National reputation for generations to come; howreasnly for the parment of the dishanded cops over \$25,000,000. The whole amount quired to pay oif the armles, bounties, &c., is ready for them in the treasury vaults. The Secretary of the Treasury thas resumed a limited extent the Issue of certificates of cause of the effect it must have on the Namal reputation for generations to come; howen, those who know American character ist, are aware, except under excitement, they cannon the most pliable people in the orld, and have but little fear of the result. The Index, before the news was received of ecapture, sustained the rebellion, and taiked the new war in Texas, Londona, and Armans of the new war in Texas, the order of Presenses occasions of which Government of Presenses occasions of which the dovernment of Presenses occasions of the dovernment of Presenses occasions of the dovernment of Presenses occasions of the dovernment of th The old is ae of certificates now on hand dent Johnson driving Southern people to ex-

> lean has been active arising from purchases for American sales for the German and Dutch. The Bunk of England on the 25th reduced the rate to four per cent. Funds there were frince since this movement.
>
> The Parls Constitutional of the 26th says: We learn that the Government of the United States has taken measures to stop any attempt to effect enlistments, and put a stop to any pre-ceedings undertaken with the object of pre-The tri-weekly returns of the Bink of France thow an increase of twenty million france in the amount of money on hand.

The Tycoon of Japan has announced that he prefers paying the indemnity stipulated by the convention to opening the inland sea of Simonwhose part was it to cap ure them after they gave us the slip? If the United States preferred

Paris, May 28.—The Emperor Napoleon has Fans, May 28.—116 Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to Prince Napoleon, strongly cersuring his corduct in Corsica. He says the First Napoleon established a severe discipline in the army. The Emperor says in the tatare he will not deviate from the same conrect London, May 28.—Prince Napoleon has resigned his Jost, in consequence of the Emperor's letter. says: The suppressed testimony, surreptitionsly published by Ben Pittman, has creatly endau-gered the lives of the witnesses, some of whom or's letter.
The Globe says the Prince is consured for his democratic views, generally but more especially for uttering hostile scutiments on the Emperor's American policy.

word to say; but their acts were not the

New York, June 7. The demand for gold is limited. Very little wanted for export, and the custom deman

tionary States, and inviting them to send dele-gates to the annual National Convention to take

Washington, June 7.

Secretary McCullough is engaged in restring the machinery for the collection of customain the Scuthern States. In this connection, the Pres dent has recently made the following appointment of Collectors: Willey Woodbridge, at Savannah; A. G. Mackey, at Charleston; It. Mentague, at Mobile; and John W. Richs, at Pensacola. Pensacola.
Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the

Treasury, who has been appointed Minister to Switzerland, will not probably leave the coun-It is the opinion of the officers of the special

Mr. Fred. Seward is much better to-day.

Mr. Fred. Seward is much better to-da

Some persons may be interested in learning that the Chronicle of to-day, in order to set at rest want it calls a malignant falsehood, says on the authority of Mr. Station bimsell, that he has not resigned—that it is not known that he was deternibed to leave the Cabinat very soon, and has hed no dispute, no differences, or collision with Tresident Johnson. His relations with the P esident and of a most cordial and friendly character, and the President's relations with Mr. Stanton are entirely agreeable and confidential. He has never had any kind of difference with him much loss a collision with his Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one, Major-General or otherwise, as has been attributed to him. 50,000 troops have left Washington for home of an Irish trans-Atlantic mob, or the leading articles of unscruppious traders in "sensation." WASHINGTON, June 7. Mr. Fred Sawyer has been appointed Collec-tor of Internal Revenue for the city of Charles-ter, S. C. Mr. Sawyer is a native of Boston, and for some time has occupied the position of Snjerinterdent of public Schools of Charleston Manorg the latest arrivals from the South we George A. Houston and Joshua Hdl, of Gu, both exembers of the U.S. Congress. Ex-Member G. W. Jones, of Tenn, didn't come to Washington at the request of the President, but was permitted to do so on his own application

New York, June 7.

A Washington special says: The President's definitive policy toward the relicitions States will be reserved till after the trials are over. wonneed soldiers in the hospitals throughout the country. This number is being rapidly re-onced by the discharge of convalescents Ail micorpiaces in the departments are being filled as they become vacant with wen disabled soldiers. Applications from others The Tribune says: Col. G. C. Rogers, of the

5th Illinois veterar velouteers, has been brev-ated at the instance of Generals Grant, Logan, been going on between the two government, and there were so the process taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. There had been accessed within a few does further corresponding to the corresponding to th The Savannah Herald mentions the arrival of

R. H. Gillett, Esq., of New i ebannon, Columbia county, N Y, by letter Informed the Clerk of the Supreme Court of this D, trice that he is detained by the friends of Jeff D rvis as council for the latter on trial under indictments found on the 26th May.

on the 26th May.

The World a special says the Republicans asserts with great positiveness that the Government has not only not decided to try Jeff Davis ctore the Civil Court of that District, but has of decided to try him yet before any civil tri-

CHARLESTON, June 7 m The stramer Grenada, Captain Baxter, fro New York, arrived here this morning at 7

lew York, arrived here this morning at 7 clock.

Admiral Dahlgren goes North in the steamer een.
Most of the naval vessels of this squadron Mest of the mann vessels of this squadra ave gote beme, North or South. The North and South Atlantic blockading quadrans are to be consolidated, under command of Admirai Bradford.

GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES—WHAT THE COUNTRY HAS SUCCESS FULLY PASSED THROUGH. [From the Lomion Daily News.]

Events are succeeding so rapidly in the United States that it is difficult to seize the full extent of the changes which are revolutionizing the opinions of spectators. It will be three weeks to-marrow since we received the astonating intelligence of the murder of President Lincoln The news surprised some of ms in the process of adjusting our minds to the new state of things produced by the surrender of General Lee, and, owing to the number of prejudices to be upproted and misconceptions to be removed, the operation was slow and difficult. It did at last seem, however, that the United States might recover peace and unity and the blessings of regular government. It was just then all, and burl the Republic back to chaos. Once more, some of us said, accident, ambition, and passion have freescope, and everything except the supremacy of law and reason is possible. ome predicted that the South would rally, and washington; others that General Grant we rise as one man to profit by the confusion at Washington; others that General Grant would scize the relies of government; others that the North would become the prey of the spirit of discord, and go asunder at the moment of victory. A few affirmed confidentiv that mone of these things would happen; that the empire of the law would be upheld by the unanimous will of free citizens; that Mr. Johnson would succeed Mr. Lincoln, not only without strife and immit, but as a matter of course, and without question. And the few were right, because, instead of looking to all points of the compass and rang, ing throughout ancient and modern history for false analogies and materials for ingenious but be wildering speculation, they had observed the American peeple with candor, and house thy endeavered to moderstand their character. The Americans appreciate personal greatness; they know when they have a masterly general, and how to treat him; they are not dealing with Giant as we dealt with Sir Charles Napler, they know the worth of a great megistrate and ruler, as we have just seen. But there is one thing in their eyes greater than the greatest President or general—it is the public law of their country. So when Mr Linceln died a few gentlemen waited on the Vice President to announce and verify the fact, the Chief Justlee administered the oath of effice, and Mr. Johnson was President of the United States. It is a great addition to by the nect, the Coner shallow administered the cath of office, and Mr. Johnson was President of the United States. It is a great addition to the security of institutions when all classes of a community are able to regard a political law of the commonwealth as their best friend and pro-As soon as it appeared that the fears of dis-

turbance on the death of President Lincol were groundless—and it appeared immediatel —arother grave difficulty arose. A successful -protter grave difficulty arose. A successful Fueral, whose brilliant achievements had been the theme of every tongue, and who was a command of a victorious army, had assume o himself great political powers without is hadew of right, and had signed a general charge of profileration processors discrete theme of profileration processors discrete as a construction. Johnson and his advisers treated the whole siress simply as a binner, and sent General g denounced the armistice, prepared to move The demand for gold is limited. Very little is wanted for export, and the custom demant is light. The disposition among boarders to sell is increased by the apparent downward tradency of the premium. Quantations have ranged from 137%, opening price, to 137%, opening pri

premotion of generals; the enterprise and cuttypess of those commanders; the bullpatties which brought the army of the Pot before Richmond, and in that second seriewhich ended in the catastrophe of April the 6th Now we are spectators of another great trans formation. On this side of the Atlantic the A strong application has been mule to the President, in favor of M. B. Field, the other A.

States voluntarily lay aside these trainendaments. instruments of power?. Is it not rather certain that they will be seduced by national pride to It is the opinion of the officers of the special iron-clad squadron which was sent to watch and capine the pirate Stonewall before she was surrendered to the Austilan authorities, that she is not as formidable as was supposed, and even the Monsdus or the Canonicus, which lay off Havans, are more than a match for her.

Jun G. Nicolav, private Secretary to the late President, was in Washington to-day making arrangements to leave for Paris on the 2th to enter upon his duties as Consul at that city. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President has given and length to return to their shops and their plows. Within a day or two the President make their power, are ready and impartant to return to their shops and their plows. The short their plows are tendent to return to their shops and their plows. Which form its ordinary vocation. Military which form its ordinary vocation. Military to return to their shops and their plows, are no observe accountated, recruiting is stored to return to their shops and their plows, are ready and impartant plows. The before their glory in arms and to assail their religibors? And the intelligence brought hereby long? And the intelligence brought hereby long? And the intelligence their glory in arms and to assail their religibors? And the intelligence their glory in arms and to assail their religibors? And the intelligence brought hereby long? And the intelligence their glory in arms and to assail their religibors? And the intelligence their glory in arms and to assail their religibors? And the intelligence their glory in ar Ga, tegether with other prominent chizens that State have arrived there on a recon-

> UNION MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATUNE.
>
> At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening, June 2, 1865, Col. Geo. T. Wood was called to the chair, and A. C. Modes appropriate Recorders. G. Hodges appointed Secretary.
> Col. John A. Prail, Senator from Bourbon.
> offered the following resolution, which was
> mean incustly adopted, vtz:
> Reselved. That we recommend to the people of Kentucky the name of that true patriot and soldier, Maj. Gen Lovell H. Roussean, as the candidate of the Union party for United States

candidate of the Union party for Chinasana. Senator, to be elected by the next Legislature and that we request him, so far as may be practically with his public duties, to icable and consistent with his p address the people in the several counties during the approaching canvass.

Col Bristow, Senator from Christian, offseol Col Bristow, Senator from Christian, offseed the tollowing resolution, which was unrulineasly adopted, viz:

\*\*Risolved\*\*, That a committee of eleven, consisting of one tiom each Congressional District, and two from the State at large, of whom the Chaltman of this meeting small be one, be appointed to inform Gen Reasseau of his recommendation for the office of United States Senator.

ator.

The following gentlemen were selected as the R solved, That the proceedings of this met-ing be published in the Union papers in Kan On melion the meeting adjourned.

A. G. Hodges, Secretary.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF AFFEALS.

Hocker et al, vs. Gentry et al., Mudison; cross ap; ea nted. Duval vs. Parker, Franklin; affiliavit filed and rule arahast appellant to give addition d security, runble to bith last, onwealth vs. Turner; continued till next term, n. (Common wealth, Kenion; vs. name, Kenton; set by consent for hearing on

den briefs. et al. vs. Ward et al., Scott; time extended :

FRANKFORT, June 6, 1865. CAUSES DECIDED. Hawca's helrs vs. American Can. Coal Co., Huneock Sine d.

Reamett vs. Cleary, Greeonp; affirmed,
McKay vs. Hawks, Anderson; affirmed,
Plummer vs. Nadigast, Fleming; reversed,
Taylor vs. Dray, Leuisville Chancery; judemen leints appear inversed on cross appear affirmed,
Commonwealth vs. Brannin, Franklin, reversed.

Sebastian's administrator vs. Sebastian et al, Gar

rd; plea filed by appellers, flowe et al vs. Temple, Barker, & Co., &c., Fleming idayif filed and rele awarded, vs. appellant to giv curity for costs, returnable to the fourteenth day o rd vs. Todd, Madi-on;

rvs. Farley, Madison; con vs. Rednan, Louisville Chancery; man vs. MeFetran, Louisville Chancery; m vs. MeFetran, Louisville Chancery; nonwea th vs. Moore, Warren; were submit

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exceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famons Fifth avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All there preparations merit a high degree of

opularity .- Chicago Tribune. Joseph Burnett & Co are also manufacturers of Jonas Whitcome's Astrina Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BURKN, WASHING TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others.

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THE PROPER TIME There is nothing so necessary as to watch well the changes of the seasons in a Southern latitude, especially from spring to sommer and from animon to whater. We are now merging from the spring into summer, and every one should us markly according to the There are namerous compounds offered for purpose to the public, but, as usual, it requ reat discrimination to know what is rea ood and useful. One of our peculiar duties

to give our candid opinion on this very i As the sure, safe, and certain parties of the blood, removing Costiveness, all Bone Diseases, Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspesia, Piles, Eryspeins, Pulmonary Diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofnia, Fistuia, Syphility, &c.

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In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday evening, Jame 1, b Rev. U. C. Lorrimer, at the residence of the bride's fitter, Mr. Joseph M. GLEASON to MARY H. daught of A. D. Mites, Eq.

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It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direct po

Grant, and Kenton, for the manufacture and sale of the NDIANA FANNING-MILL AND SEED-SEPARA some, under the name of imported liquers, and when do-TOE, we are desirous of celling out the territory or making some arrangements with reliable parties to manufacture and sell the same. The Mill is one of the mestle compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less permisions, are heralded to the world as "yove-VERY ERRY now in 1900, and has a wide reputation in Ohio and Indiana, and took the first pression at the World's Pair hold at Berlin. We will make it to the reign remedies," that the public should fully under stand the facts. Be it known then, that, while all the nterest of parties to take held of it, and are prepared diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all to offer them good indusements. Apply in person or by tter to us at Cincinnati, O. m'29 codlm&w9 HOLENSHADE, MORRIS, & CO. [Louisville Press copy.] the Tonics containing alchehol are manufactured with a flery article centaining amyl or fuel oil a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH

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Depionshie Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Flan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of eaces greated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 scate, in stamps or postal currence, by addressing Dr. LA CROLX, No. 21 Maidon Lane, Alberay, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before. marl disvely NO HARDEE - HOOD On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union army. Grant and Sherman's policy. His CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

erywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the cple's eyes. The bues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the Dyes of Earth there's ously perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black New York, Sold by Drugglate, Appiled by all Hall

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By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, th. COMMERCIAL RECORD, andersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sule of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and threeenths per cout interest per annum, known as the 7-30 LOAN.

m68w4 These notes are issued under date of July 5, 1965, and are payable three years from that date in surrency, or convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARINGBONDS

These Bonds are now worth a bandsome premius and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds ing to the rate 'evied upon other property. The interest is payable cemi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be out off and sold to any bank or

The interest at 7-30 per cent amounts to One cent per day on a #50 note. Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " " 81000 " \$1 " " 85000 " Nece of all the denominations named will be promp y furnfalled apon receipt of subscriptions.

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The delivery of the notes of this third series of the

Seven-thirties will commence on the lat of June, and The sight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the arrency interest of the higher rate,

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gotd be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases nade with six per cent in gold would be fully equal to

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Great Popular Loan of the People. Loss than \$280,600,000 of the Loan authorized hi Congress are new on the market. This amount, a the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty cays, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been in order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afferded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Penkers throughout the country have generally agreed s ruceive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will selec their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be remonsible for the delivery of the

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Moneys and Agent of Jay Cook. D13 Cowistw vil be pure" is old philosophy, and in no case does apeansed through the instrumentally of the liver, the SANFORD'S LIVER IN JOORATOR, SCOVELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP GRAEFENBERG SAR

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